THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,378—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th July	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
13th "	ARABIA	7933		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
6th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7563		
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	ORCANA	6610		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9005
22nd "	ARABIA	7933		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
7th Oct.	EGYPT	7912		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
21st "	PERSIA	7951		
28th "	MANTUA	10885	CHINA	7932

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with TELEGRAPHY.

Steamers convey Passengers to Plymouth and London.

for Brindisi transhipment to a connecting at Port Said.

"MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipment PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Trains leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day sailing. All passengers must attend at that place 2 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for Colombo on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
...	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July 1911.
...	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
...	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
...	6363	W. Robertson	21st " "
...	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
...	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
...	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
...	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
...	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
...	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
...	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
...	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
...	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
...	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. 1912

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	28th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool,	" 653	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Yarra	4,142		21st Dec. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Mouton	14th July.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	11th Aug.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Agent.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	6th July	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri.	7th July	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 6th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad,

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Saturday, 8th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, sailing on or about 15th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th July, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected,
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured,
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival,

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino.	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911
R.Rubattino.	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Aug. 1911
D. Balduino.	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th Sept. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application,

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230,

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued,

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND (Weymouth)

VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
Umsinga	4500	8th July 1911.
Umzumbi	5000	10th August 1911.

Fares to Weymouth Rs. 325.

Fares from Rs. 400 to Rs. 440,

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ [illegible],000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

QUALITY.

IF we had the power to convince those who have a special weakness for purchasing everything that is advertised at a low price and which is thought to be CHEAP on that account, believing perhaps, like Mr. Dooley, that "Quality is what th' manufacthurrer throws in with his goods for a prisint to ye", we would be helping to prevent great public waste of money. Quality with us, is also associated with economy in price to a limited point, but the chief feature which is always prominently before us is a satisfactory product, a product of character, a product which will relieve the mind of the purchaser of all doubt or uncertainty in regard to his purchase, a quality-production which naturally means completion in excellence and embodying accuracy, durability and refined finish. It is by these studied conditions that we have been able to establish a high character for the quality of our watches, clocks, jewellery, etc., any one article of which to a purchaser becomes an absolute souvenir for a life-time as the best value for money paid.

Our object has never been to aim at introducing something that will "sell" at a low price, because of that something being a crude imitation of something superior which commands a higher value. We leave the degenerate side of this sort of trade with bazaar dealers.

We assure you that all your orders will receive our best attention.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows :—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

DUNLOP

Tyers are made to wear.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188 c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT. BOMBAY.

150° 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

MR. C. BEYER having left our service, the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by us to him has been revoked, and he has no longer authority to represent our firm for any purpose whatever.

W. WOLF & SONS.

4th July, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 P. M., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. J. Black and Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free of income tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 30th June, 1911.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client SAKERCHAND HEMCHAND, has contracted TO PURCHASE, from MR. SANKALCHAND DAMODERDAS, the following property :—

Any person or persons having any claim thereon by way of inheritance charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, or otherwise howsoever is or are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise after the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Farzendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the East side of the Shaik Memon Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 133·67 Square Yards or thereabouts (being 98 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth), and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1395, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C No. 159, Street Nos. 259, 261, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the house of Anant Shivaji, on or towards the South by the house of Zaverchand Pratabchand, on or towards the East by the Halalkhore passage of the said premises, on or towards the West by the said Shaik Memon Street.—Bombay, this 3rd day of July, 1911.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

NOTICE.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

A BRANCH of the above Bank will be OPENED at CARLTON HOUSE, Outram Road, on FRIDAY, 14th July, 1911, after which date the Comptoir National d' Escompte de Paris will cease to act as Agents of the said Bank.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

DELHI DURBAR.

THE WHOLE of the FURNITURE and EQUIPMENT purchased for the Government of India and Bengal Campe, Delhi Durbar, is now FOR SALE, delivery being given early in January. It includes Tents of all description, Drawing Room Furniture, Sitting Room and Bed Room Suites, Electric Light Fittings and Equipment Carpets, Linen, Special Patent Stoves, etc. The goods will be delivered at any Railway Station desired by purchasers freight paid, with guarantee of correct description at 60 per cent of cost price to Government.

As the whole of the goods have been obtained at special rates owing to the number of the orders given, this offers an exceptional opportunity to Hotels and Boarding Houses and those setting up house to obtain great bargains: Any inspection of the goods, the major portion of which are now at Calcutta, is open to *bona fide* purchasers. Orders will be booked in order of receipt. A full list of the articles for sale with their cost price, and the place at which they may be inspected, can be obtained on application to :—

Capt. CECIL ALLENSON,
Grand Hotel, Simla,

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow ...	108 9 0	„ 22-40	„ 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	„ 23-30	„ 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	„ 8-3	„ 19-55
		Simla Dep. 8-15	Arr. 18-30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FOR MAHARAJAS, NAWABS AND OTHER RULING POTENTATES,
as well as for big Hotel-proprietors, and all other people generally who intend to .
VISIT DELHI, ON THE DELHI DURBAR OCCASION.

NAWAB M. MANZUR ALI KHAN, son of the late NAWAB MIRZA AKBAR ALI KHAN, of Delhi, late Secretary of the Entertainment Committee to H. M. the Amir of Kabul, while on his visit to India, is glad to notify to the public, on behalf of the Delhi Durbar Association, which he has formed for giving facility to visitors at the Durbar Coronation time, that he has at his disposal several big palaces and other buildings in extremely good order, which can accommodate from fifty to a thousand persons with comfort and ease. The situation of the buildings is very desirable, 5nd they are of course preferable to tents, encampments and such other flimsy temporary structures, looking to the incessant cold of Delhi in the month of December, when there is every probability of hail and snow falling.

The said Nawab is desirous of letting out some of the buildings to Hotel-proprietors, as well as of entering into arrangements with ruling chiefs and potentates, reserving for them suites of apartments, with board, if necessary, in accordance with their dignity, and doing the like in respect of highly respectable persons, official as well as non-official, on moderate and reasonable terms.

For reference to plans and photos of buildings, together with all detailed particulars as to rents and other conditions, apply to

MR. KAVASJI BOMANJI, B.A., LL.B,
C/o Messrs. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co., Solicitors,
Opposite Rajabai Tower,
Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO..

"CHEAP JACK"
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Established over a Century.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

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BOXING, BOXING.
FIVE INTERESTING MATCHES.
MELVILLE, WALLICE AND OTHER CHAMPIONS PARTICIPATING.

Lt.-Col. H. R. VAUGHAN, Warwickshire Regiment,
Has kindly consented to preside on the occasion and distribute the Prizes.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, at 9-30 P. M.
BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, TARDEO.

Cinematographic Exhibition, "Love in the Tub," Pantomime and Sparring Exhibition of TWO LOCAL AMATEURS.

PRICES Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Sailors and Soldiers half price to the first three upper classes.

8 Annas Pit for Natives only.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
TO-NIGHT.

"PICTURES THAT SPELL PERFECTION"
SATURDAY'S SUCCESSES
THE WELSH-DRISCOLL FIGHT
THE MAID OF NIAGARA
POOR PAL PAYS
FOOLSHEAD THE LOVER
Etc. Etc.
EVERY PICTURE A SUCCESS.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.
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Cheapest Dealers in
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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
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FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has y a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remed does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from al impurities from whatever cause arising. But

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 18, 1908."

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
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If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—Several Smart TRAVELLING AGENTS, for the "BOOK OF THE IMPERIAL DURBAR," with good experience of States. References Essential. Apply to Mr. KHOSLA, Kashmir Hotel, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '84 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from Is. 3½d. to Is. 4 1/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc,

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Naran Dhuru Street or Kolsa Mohalla near Pydhoni.

Under the directions of the Transferees Mr. Vithuldas Nansey and Bai Monghibai, widow of Nansey Naranjee. The Transferees of the Mortgage dated the 16th day of March, 1906, and in pursuance of the power of sale, given to the Transferees under the said—Indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of March, 1906, and the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated 1st day of August, 1910, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July 1911 at 5 p. m. (S. T.) in the afternoon the undermentioned immoveable property at the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ahmed bin Mahomed :—

Particulars :—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 45 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 579, New No. 7815, old Survey No. 2892 and New Survey No. 1295, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "B" ward No. 919 and Street Nos. 108-10 and which all premises are situate at and on the western side of Narayen Dhuru Street or Kolsa Mohalla Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by the said Naran Dhuru Street of Kolsa Moholla, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage on or towards the north by the property of Haji Mahomed Dawood and on or towards the north by the property of Noor Mahomed Valli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Transferees at their office or to the undersigned at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JAMES MCCABE'S HALL CLOCK, JEWELRY SHOW CASES, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, on behalf of the owners, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, in No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following :—

English-made gold hunting watches, gold lockets, gold rings, pencils, compasses, seals, watch keys, French carriage clocks, in cases, silver hunting and open-face watches, brass regulators, marble and porcelain clocks, solid black marble 400 days' clock year time-peace, wall clocks, lighthouse automatic clocks under domes, standing hall clock by James McCabe, London, large musical boxes, show cases, cupboard, diamond weighing scale, work tables, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th July, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), the following :—

On account of the concerned the remaining unsold lots of the Hosiery Consignment by s. s. "Barbera."

67 dozen bathing costumes.
150 dozen coloured drawers.
60 dozen lady's ribbed vests.
50 dozen under wear (combination.)
6 pieces cotton coating 28" by 27 yds.
2 pieces cotton coating 36" by 96 yds.
5 dozen lady's fancy hand bags.
50 dozen fancy socks,
25 „ lady's stockings.
30 „ bathing combinations (rich Navy blue).
10 „ lady's blouse piece, assorted colour.

On account of the concerned—
A lot of 1 light and 5 lights Gas Chandeliers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Gulabchand Deochund Javeri, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mohanlal Chaganlal Choksi :—

2 very valuable large scojni, weighing about 300 chows.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Carriages, new and second-hand and Coach Factory Appliances, etc. and the good-will of the Factory.

Under instructions from the Receivers, appointed in Suit No. 223 of 1911, Nicolas Rozario Freitas, and Calisto Manvel Jose Freitas vs. Ignez Matildes Lobo and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 254 Grant Road, opposite the Grant Road Burial Ground, the following carriages :—

2 new well built rubber-tyred victorias.
2 new rubber-tyred palanquin office shigrams.
1 new glass-fronted rubber-tyred miniature brougham, double seated.
1 new glass-fronted brougham, incomplete.
1 old brougham, incomplete.
1 new shigram, body only.
1 new victoria, body only.

Also factory appliances such as anvils, bellows, hammers, springs, iron, wood, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th July, 1911.

J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
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AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
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Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	shanghai
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

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"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES :
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

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LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A CLERK and BAILIFF. Applicants to have experience of official correspondence, keeping of accounts and execution work ; to be about 25 years of age, active and well built. Cash security required Rs. 2,500. Salary Rs. 100 per measem. Applications to be addressed to the SHERIFF of BOMBAY, at the High Court House, up to the 15th instant.

Bombay, 1st July, 1911.

BANKS.

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CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

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CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki	
Bombay	Newchwang	
Chunchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Peking	
Hongkong	Port Arthur	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Liaoyang	Tieling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Fengtien (Mukden)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

"LAXATETTES."

No appetite ?
Bad taste in the mouth ?
Tongue coated ?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels ?
Head ache ?
Pimples ?
Sallow Complexion ?
LOOK OUT !
THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL !
If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's
Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.
"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,
STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,
FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,
Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.
Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofussil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.
To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

Icilma
FLUOR CREAM
ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOIL

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 3.] [BOMBAY, July 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	79 1-16		1-16
do. Reduced	84 1-2		1-2
3 per cent. Sterling Loans	92 1-2	unchgd	
do. Govt. Securities	64 1-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 5-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	24 3-8		1-16
do. in New York	52 5-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·29		·01
do. at Berlin	20·44	unchgd	
do. at New York	4·86 1-8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight	2 1-8		
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1-8	unchgd	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	unchgd	
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1-8		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans	1 3-8		1-8

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 7-8 unchgd
Closing Quotation of Silver—No buyers.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.—SX. TRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras ... Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s. 4 1-32 d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier. Quiet.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... .
Manchester ... Buyers operating less freely.
Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... Nil
Mid Americans ... 7·93—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 5-16—1-13

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·70	7·44	7·11	6·93	6·93
unchgd	+03	+02	+02	+02

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·92	6·93	6·94	6·95
+02	+03	+03	+03

Stock of cotton in London 10,350
New York Official Noon Call Oct. 13-13. Dec. 13-12
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13-00 Dec. 13·04

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	2,000
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Exports to Continent	1,000
Spot Cotton—	14·70 —10

Futures—Month of Oct. 13·27+08
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·27+08
} Declined on unfavourable cables and advanced on bullish government condition report.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ...15—1-16
Futures—Month of Oct. ... 13·10 +04
Do. do Dec. ... 13·09+04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Dull.
Holiday New York and New Orleans to-morrow.

BUREAU REPORT.

New York, July 3.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report on the Cotton Crop states the average condition of the crop is 88·2 per cent.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports the estimated crop at 14,425,000 bales.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ... 33 3-8
Do. Month—July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Red Karachi ...31 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ...3,910,000
SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...33 1-8 Sellers.
Do. Months—June-July—Firm.
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 34
Do. Month—June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...44 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...45 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 41
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Antwerp.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...69 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...63 1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 1-8 unchgd.
ARRIVALS—
"Craigvar", "Baralong," "Bagdale," "Augus".
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4·1 Value—Steady.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ...£ 68 1-4
Yellow Metal ...£ 6 1-16
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£56 9-16
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay ...10
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ... 14 —Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...July-Aug.
Tone—Firm, not much offering.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 10 1-2—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Dull, quite neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...11 3—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.
Tone—Speculative demand.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India 14 11 1-4 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...July-August.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Quiet.
Java—General Tone—Firm, but little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [4TH July, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 3rd July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	39	49,001
B B and C I Railway ...	74	89,084

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits, though for the latter 1s. 4 5-32d. was obtainable here and there. There has been little business doing in Bank remittance and Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d. to 1s 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct,
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 3-4
Shanghai "	...177
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 for Cash and 95 3-4 for the Settlement but has improved during the day and closes 3-16 to 1-4 higher as under. Improved weather conditions have affected the market.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96 3	0
Settlement	... "	96 0	0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower both for ready and for two months' delivery at 24 5-16 and 24 3-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 52 5-8. The local market shows little or no change. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs	24	0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	61	13 0
" 1st settlement	... "	61	13 0
" 2nd Settlement	... "	61	14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Bureau Report received this morning gives an average condition of 88.2, which certainly opens up excellent prospects for the ultimate out-turn of the Crop. The United States Department of Agriculture has even gone so far as to give an estimate of 14,425,000 bales, though this seems somewhat premature as the Crop has before it the three most trying months, and is now said to be suffering from drought. We must admit that we do not understand why the Bureau Report is considered bullish. The condition is the best for many years, and under ordinary circumstances would be taken as bearish. It shows however the nervous feeling which still exists in the market after two short crops.

The following table gives the average condition for the months of May and June and the acreage for the past ten years:—

Year.	Average condition May. per cent.	June per cent.	Acreage.
1911.....	87·8	88·2	35,004,000
1910.....	82·0	80·7	33,196 000
1909.....	81·1	74·6	32,292,000
1908.....	79·7	81·2	33,370,000
1907.....	70·5	72·0	32,060,000
1906.....	84·6	83·3	32,049,000
1905.....	77·2	77·0	26,999,000
1904.....	83·0	88·0	31,730,000
1903.....	74·1	77·1	28,907,000
1902.....	95·1	84·7	27,878,000
1901.....	81·5	81·1	27,634,000

The local market opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 311-12-0, but has again been somewhat irregular. There is some enquiry for New Crop, but sellers are still unwilling to operate. Weather conditions appear to be rather more favourable for rain, and scattered showers are reported in the Berars.

Ready cotton continues steady, but the demand is only moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	313	Nominal
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... "	316	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	"	305	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	282	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	298	Nov
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... "	286	Dec
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	278	Jan
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... "	252-3	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports	...	9 000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·70	7·44	7·11	6·98
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-April
6·94	6·93	6·93	6·94	6·95
+01	+01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready "	... Rs.	12 1	0 B. T.
September "	... "	12 15	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady.

We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready	... "	7 12	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready	... "	6 12	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	52	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	... "	58	0 0
Black Kutni	... "	44	0 0

JASTORSEED :—Tone steadier. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	36	0 0

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	21	8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	9 15	0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	42	0 0
Small	... "	40	8 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet,

July-August	... Rs.	7	0 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

White Delhi ready.	... Rs.	4 12	0 R. T.
" " Sept	... Rs.	5 2	6 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	1,730
Bank of India	68 1-2
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	52 1-2

MILLS.

Central India Mill...	1,745
David	692 1-2
Framji Petit	1,272 1-2
Kohinoor	672 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,632 1-2
New Great Eastern	177 1-2
Swadeshi	1,105
Standard	960

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	110

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	135 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	172
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	495

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	6,694 bales
Wheat	...	20,564 cwts.
Linseed	...	3,135 "
Rapeseed	...	2,286 "
Gingellyseed	...	30 "
Poppyseed	...	2,414 "
Groundnuts	...	213 "
Castorseed	...	2,741 "
Rice	...	4,516 "
Myrabollams	...	2,377 "
Cottonseed	...	4,980 "
Mowraseed	...	12,236 "
Gram	...	4,022 "
Joowar	...	145 "
Maize	...	555 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE result of the earnings of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th June, 1911, has been most satisfactory. These amount, to Rs. 14,74,635-14-6, including Rs. 3,76,050-7-10 brought forward from last half year. Out of this the Directors have resolved to pay a dividend of 13 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent. to the shareholders Rs. 1,00,000 to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 35,000 to premises account, Rs. 65,000 to bonus to staff and Pension Fund, and the balance Rs. 5,24,635-14-6 to be carried forward. The shareholders are to be congratulated on these splendid figures which reflect credit generally on the directors, officers of the Bank, and management.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year amount to Rs. 24,24,370-12-4 and have been disposed of as follows :—

	Rs.
In payment of Dividend at 10 per cent per annum, free of Income-tax	...10,00,000 0 0
Bonus to Share-holders at 4 per cent. per annum ...	... 4,00,000 0 0
Transferred to Reserve Fund	... 4,00,000 0 0
Transferred to Pension Fund	... 50,000 0 0
Carried forward to next half-year.	5,74,370 12 4
	24,24,370 12 4

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 4.

The net profit of the Bank of Burma Ltd., for the half-year ended 30th June, 1911, is Rs. 1,26,514-4-8. To this has to be added Rs. 35,763-7-9 brought forward from 31st December, 1910, making the total of Rs. 1,62,277-12-5, the average for distribution. The Directors have decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half year just ended of absorbing Rs. 61,587-8 to place to reserve fund (making this fund Rs. 5,75,000) Rs. 75,000 and to carry forward Rs. 25,590-3-5.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 4.

The Bank of Madras during the year ending 30th June, made a net profit of Rs. 7,25,104. The sum of Rs. 1,52,843 was brought forward from the previous half year, Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs has been added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to Rs. 52 lakhs. Rs. 25,000 has been added to the premises account and it has been decided to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of one per cent.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In justice to the Railway Company concerned, I have to request you to allow me briefly to relate in your columns the following incident and its satisfactory sequel :—

I was a passenger by the up-mixed train of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which leaves Ahmedabad at about 22-40 and was a witness to a distressful scene which occurred at Baroda Station at 2·15 a. m. on the morning of the 12th May last. As soon as the train reached the station, it was parted in two, and the engine carried away some half a dozen carriages to a distant side line. The last carriage was uncoupled there, and the engine with the remaining carriages returned and rejoined the main part of the train. Then it was that a Railway porter set up a howl, and threatened the passengers in the abandoned carriage that they would be left if they did not immediately arouse themselves from their slumber and rush off to the train awaiting them at the station which would start forthwith. The confusion and terror which followed the announcement may readily be imagined men, women and children woke up with yells of fright, packages were recklessly flung down, men jumped down, children were handed down and women scrambled down as best as they could. One old lady, in particular while getting down, lost her balance and spread herself on the hard earth beneath with pitious cries of pain. At midnight and from the distance it was impossible to find out when the passenger train stood. There were no porters at hand to carry the luggage or point out the way, and many a passenger burdened with the luggage lost himself on the station, and after much trouble succeeded in finding the train. All the passengers of the abandoned carriage had hurriedly to find seats in the already overcrowded train and pass the night in cramped positions with as much philosophy as they could.

Now all this was very distressing especially as the Railway Company often found it expedient to draw off a carriage from their trains at the Baroda station. I, accordingly, thought it my duty to bring the above incident to the notice of the Railway Company and wrote to the Traffic Superintendent on the 18th May last, relating what I had observed and making certain suggestions. By his letter to me of the 17th May, the Traffic Superintendent assured me that the matter was receiving his attention, and now by a letter of the 28th ultimo from the same official, I am informed that the "extra carriage which used to be cut off from the train in question at Baroda has since been discontinued."

I trust that the Railway Company will be vigilant to observe that the above arrangement does not lead to increased overcrowding, and I wish the answer had been more general. But at any rate, the story is fully consistent with the well-known concern of the Railway Company for the convenience and the comfortable travelling of its third-class public. It was also a moral for those that have the habit of grumbling at their undoubted grievances and doing nothing more, a habit which only helps to embitter the feelings without paving a way for redress. The story shows that by far the best way for those that ful themselves aggrieved by the action of any authority is to approach that authority with a statement of the circumstances and a prayer for relief. This direct made of dealing, without the intervention of interested or irresponsible intermediarries, always tends to induce sober truthful writing which will duly receive the attention of the authorities and yield the desire relief at their hands, if they, having regard to the circumstances, see their way to grant it.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

Bombay, July 3.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. B. CADELL.

Bombay, 5th July.

517. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Class firing Parts I and II on Mondays and Tuesdays and Part III on Thursdays until further orders by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5·50 a.m.

Members intending to go out should notify Headquarters the day previous. Arms will be issued on the Range.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. B. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th July.

182. Lecture—A lecture will be delivered by Major J R Kennedy, 96th Berar Infantry, in the R A Lecture Room, Colaba, on July 5th at 12 noon.

Subject :—Napoleon's Marshals.

All members are invited to attend. Mufti may be worn.

185. Annual Distribution of Prizes.—The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Friday 22nd September 1911; at 9-30 p. m., to be followed by a dance.

Further details will be published later.

W. H. LEACH, Lieut. B. V. A.,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th July, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mtr.
Turkey ...	3	8	10 p. m.	15	18
Teheran ...	4	1	5 p. m.	1	53
Suez	4	2	5 p. m.	0	45

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MILLER—CONES—May 31, at St Peter's Church, Port Blair, Andaman Islands, by the Revd. R. Campbell, William Hugh Miller, Burma Forest Service, to Mrs. Adelaide May Cones.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 7m. Sunsets 7h. 20m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction : "The Welsh-Driscoll Fight" for £2,500.

Maxim : "When a man's affairs are not going well, he hates to study his books and face the truth".—J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

ENGLISH MAIL

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Devanha," with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, which left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 10 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in in this dispensary during the month of June, was 462, of whom 428 were males and 34 females.

REPORTED THEFT.—A Hindu widow, named Jamnabai, residing in a house in Hornby Road, has reported to the police that about six days ago, she placed a pearl necklace of the value of Rs. 8,000 in a drawer. She missed the ornaments two days after.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of June, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 6,446 of whom 2,408 were males, 2,472 females and 1,566 children. The average daily attendance was 215.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daraslam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, Aden, Berbera, and superscribed correspondence for Egypt and Europe per s. s. "Sydney" will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 3-30 p.m., to-morrow, Thursday, the 6th July. Parcel mail for France closes at the new G. P. O. at 2-30 p. m. the same day.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Sakarbai, aged about 60. It appeared that on the 22nd ultimo the deceased was getting out of a train, while in motion at the Matunga Station, and fell between the train and the platform. Her foot was crushed and she was removed to hospital, where she subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PROSCRIBED BOOKS.

Seized by Bombay Police.

About six hundred books, proscribed by the Government of Bombay, were seized at Naosari in H. H. the Gaekwar's territory, yesterday. It appears that on receiving certain information, Mr. F. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, and Mr. Cowasji Petigara of the same department, went to a house situated in Koliwada, Naosari, and seized the proscribed books, confiscated them and handed them over to the local police. A number of books were found from a dawer, while the rest were found from a well.

IDAR AND THE CORONATION.

THE following letter has been received from H. E. the Governor in reply to a congratulatory message despatched by Mr. Jeevanji Limjibhoy on behalf of the residents of Idar on the auspicious occasion of Their Majesties' Coronation and oblige. A similar message was sent to H. E. the Viceroy :—

Government House, Kirkee, 29th June, 1911.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the message of congratulation and good wishes sent by the Idar inhabitants on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

The message will be forwarded to the proper authority in London.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) C. C. WATSON.
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

INDIAN MORAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Committee of the above Society was held at the office of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on Monday. There were present :—The Hon. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Kt., in the chair, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M. A., Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I. C. S., Mr. B. N. Athavle, B. A., L. B., Principal, J. Nelson Fraser, and Mr. St. George Lane Fox Pitt.

The following resolutions proposed by Mr. G. K. Gokhale and seconded by Mr. Fox Pitt, were carried :—

1. That the present members of the Committee of the Indian Moral Education Society remain in office provisionally for 6 months, during which time Provincial branches of the Society shall be formed in different Provinces; and at the end of which time those branches shall nominate representatives to form a Central Committee for the whole of India.

2. That the present Committee frame rules for the carrying out the objects of this Society and that a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Fox Pitt, the Hon. Mr. Parekh, Mr H. J. Bhabha Mr. M. P. Khareghat and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy be appointed to draft those rules.

It was further agreed that another meeting of the Committee be held within a month to receive the report of the Sub-Committee and to consider Mr. F. J. Gould's book "Youth's Noble Path."

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was, held at the Company's registered office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves presiding, when the following resolution was carried :—"That after the word "Company" in the 5th line of the last clause of article 94 of the articles of association the following should be added: "Or by his purchasing yarn, cloth, cotton or other articles manufactured by the Company or accepting a consignment of the same for sale."

Similar resolutions were passed at the extraordinary general meetings then held of the Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ld., the Connaught Mills Co., Ld., and the James Greaves Mills Co., Ld., the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves presiding.

Two New York lads, each about sixteen years of age, had a dispute over a game of baseball and fought desperately until one of them collapsed and died. The victor was taken into custody and charged with murder

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Will Forgery Case.

AT the seventh sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman and a common jury, Framroze Maneekji Umrigar, Chandrabai and Babu Sobana were charged with forging the will of one Kashibai, widow of Jankidass Manikram on the 1st August last, with fraudulently using as genuine the forged will and abetment thereof; the first accused was also charged with fraudulently using the forged will on the 24th December last.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, Superintendent Sullivan and Mr. Godinho appeared for the Crown; the first accused was defended by Mr. Rustom Jeewanji Mody and Mr. Thucker, the second and third accused were not represented.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening his case, said that a certain old lady of the name of Kashibai lived in her house at Sunder Gully, Haines Road, Byculla. She had tenants living in her house, among them being a man known as Krishnaji Deoji. Krishnaji knew her very well and even after vacating her house, he continued to keep her acquaintance by constantly visiting her. Kashibai had two sons, both of whom died before her, leaving them surviving their respective widows. She had no other relations beyond the two widows, except the second and the third accused and her nephew. In this case, they were not concerned with the widows and the nephew, Kashibai, it appeared, decided to make some provision for the second and the third accused and she, accordingly, sent for them from Poona. The two accused arrived from Poona and lived with her. Some time after, Kashibai mentioned her desire to Krishnaji of selling her house at Byculla. Krishnaji mentioned this to the first accused with whom he was very intimate. The first accused attempted to assist the lady in the sale of her house and, in fact, introduced several people to the lady. These people did not wish to purchase the house but offered to keep the property in mortgage. This offer, Kashibai would not accept.

The first thing with which they were now concerned was that on the 25th June last, while Krishnaji and the first accused were in Kashibai's house. Mr. Shums Tyebji, Solicitor, went there by appointment and produced a will of Kashibai prepared by him. Krishnaji and the first accused were at that time sent downstairs, Krishnaji then saw her again the same day or the next day, and she told him in the presence of the first accused all about the will. The first accused then advised her to cancel the will and for that purpose he, with the three accused, went to the office of Messrs. Solomon and Judah, Solicitors, and instructed them to write to Mr. Shums Tyebji to cancel the will. The fact of the accused going to Messrs. Solomon and Judah was important inasmuch as Mr. Shums would tell them that he (Mr. Shums) had been Kashibai's solicitor for many years. On the 29th June, the first accused, Krishnaji and Kashibai went to the office of Mr. Shums, where they signed a receipt for the papers and the will.

After this, Kashibai said she would not make any other will, but she was very anxious to sell the property. The first accused then said that he would transfer the property to his wife Shirinbai for Rs. 5,000. An agreement was prepared, and it was signed by Kashibai and Shirinbai. In it, it was mentioned that Rs. 200 were paid as earnest money, but that sum was never paid; Krishnaji would also tell them that that portion of the agreement was not read over to Kashibai.

On the 25th July, Kashibai and Framroze went to the High Court to execute a mortgage deed. That deed was never executed as Kashibai died at the High Court before its execution and was carried dead to her house. On the 30th July last, Framroze, Krishnaji and another witness went round to the Small Causes Court and there met one Sorabji, a clerk to Mr. B. J. Dhondi, Pleader. At the suggestion of the first accused, Sorabji wrote out a draft of the will which was then neither signed nor dated. The document was kept by the first accused. On the 1st August, a man of the name of Makan Nana and Krishnaji were sent down to the Small Causes Court to fetch Sorabji to the house of the first accused. When Sorabji got there, he was asked to complete the will. The second accused was then sitting on a sofa, covering herself with a blanket, and she was represented by the first accused to be Kashibai; the third accused was also present and the execution of the will was completed in their presence. Then came the dating of the will. On the suggestion of the first and second accused, Sorabji dated the will as made on the 7th July, 1910.

On the 15th September, Krishnaji and Framroze had an interview with one Vrujlal, managing clerk of Messrs. Motichand and Devidass, Solicitors, about the mortgage of the property. On the 21st September, a deed of Rs. 2,500 was drawn up by Mr. Devidass. On the 23rd September, earnest money of Rs. 500 was paid by two cheques of Rs. 350 and Rs. 150. The cheque of Rs. 150 was handed to Mr. Devidass for his costs. In the deed, there was a clause that probate of Kashibai's will should be taken out. They, accordingly, made out a petition supported by affidavits, and filed a schedule with it. The schedule mentioned two sums of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,400. The Rs. 1,400 were said to be due by Kashibai on a promissory note. The note purported to have been passed on the 15th September, 1909, but it was really drawn up at the instigation of the first accused by one Dadabhai Cooverji on the 15th March last, in the office of one Mr. Wadia, Pleader. It also purported to have been endorsed over to Bachoobai, on the 7th February, 1910. That endorsement was filled in on the 18th March last.

Mr. Sullivan then received certain information and he, after making his inquiries, arrested the accused. Krishnaji was granted a pardon.

Mr. Nicholson then called his evidence.

Superintendent P. Sullivan said on receiving certain information he obtained sanction from the Third Presidency Magistrate to investigate this case. The inquiries were completed on the 9th June, and he applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate the next day for the arrest of four persons. On the same day Krishnaji and the first accused were arrested. On receiving certain information from Krishnaji, he sent Sub-Inspector Barodia with Krishnaji to Poona where the second and the third accused were arrested. The latter shown to him was handed to him by one Fardunji. In consequence of certain information, witness sent for one Bachoobai in his office and there in his presence Bachoobai signed the letter. He had made inquiries as to the death of Kashibai and had obtained a certificate from Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer, showing that she died on the 25th July.

Witness then produced several documents belonging to the first accused.

Continuing, he said, he had made an affidavit on which the Public Prosecutor applied to and obtained from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar sanction to prosecute the accused.

The sanction was put in.

The approver Krishna Deoji then related the whole story in the course of Mr. Nicholson's examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mody, he said no one advised him to offer himself as a witness. He did not offer himself as a witness but he went to Mr. Sullivan with several Parsis and lodged a complaint. He went to live in Kashibai's house as a tenant. Kashibai's son and the first accused were not friends at all. Upto the time, witness became an informant his relations with the first accused were not strained. Two days before he turned an informant, the first accused had stolen witness' cheque. As witness anticipated difficulties and as he was aware of Sanjana's case, he gave information of this case to the police. Witness became acquainted with the first accused about four years ago at Messrs. Bennett and Company's premises. As witness casually met the first accused, he informed him of Kashibai's desire to sell her house. The accused told witness that in all probabilities the accused would buy the house himself. It was the first (accused) who asked Kashibai the reason for Mr. Shums Tyebji's visit to her. Witness did not take part in the conversation when the first accused suggested to her to cancel her will. Witness ceased to have any influence over the deceased since the accused became acquainted with her.

Cross-examined by the third accused, witness said under the first will of Kashibai, the second and third accused were the only beneficiaries. Under the second will, the third accused was to get less than what he would get under the first.

Mr. Shums A. Tyebji, Solicitor, said he prepared the will of Kashibai and went to the deceased's house with his clerk Mulay, on the 25th June last. The first accused and Krishnaji were present there. It was fully executed. Witness took it and two days after he received a letter from Messrs. Solomon and Judah requesting to send them the will and documents relating to it. Witness did not reply. Two days after, Kashibai accompanied by the first and third accused went to the witness' office. She asked back the will and the documents. She told witness that she wanted to do as these people advised her. Witness parted with the documents after getting a receipt.

Sorabji Merwanji Shroff, lately a clerk in the employ of Mr. B. J. Dhondy, Pleader, said he knew all the accused and the approver Krishnaji. The will, in question, was in his handwriting. He had prepared it on the 30th July last. He remembered the day as he was a witness in a suit in the Small Causes Court. The first and third accused and Krishnaji went up to the witness and asked witness to prepare Kashibai's will. Witness took them to his master's office where they gave him some instructions. Witness, accordingly, prepared the will and then made a fair copy of the will. The draft and the fair copy were taken away by

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Deo Balduino, 2,684 tons, Captain Dante Maganzine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Hakata Maru, 3819 tons, Captain H Nomura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, &c, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3,401 tons, Captain W W Tucker, will sail to-day for Java in ballast.

The steamer Umsinga, 1,869 tons, Captain H S Robertson, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gerd, 1,875 tons, Captain A M Andreasen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steamer Delhi, 4,784 tons, Captain H S Bradshaw, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo with the China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 3rd July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 4.

Ariel.....2202 Hyde..... .....
Blake.....2396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Bance.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Baron Napier.....3159 Gondey...W & A Graham & Co
Crosby.....2531 Bovey ....
Deo Balduino.....2684 Maganzine ...Rubattino Line
Errington Court...2731 Glegborn ..W & A Graham & Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Galles.....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Hatsmet .....2584 Peters .....T Morrison & Co
Hakata Maru .....3319 Nomura.....N Y Kaisha
Itola.....3401 Tucker.....M M & Co
Lawoe.....1817 Francis ....
Malda.....1251 Bamber..... .....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 White..... .....T M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Virawa.....2176 Emmett .....M M & Co
Budrie.....1613 Pigot .....P Gulf ..... 3-7... Arab S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Shaw	2404	Hunter	Dunkirk	7-7	J Finlay & Co
C&R Rokeby	2455	Sheldrake	Liverpool	6-7	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	15-7	M M & Co
F Benimcor	2203	Taylor	Mostya Deep		T M & Co
G Hoosfinee	993	D Lorne	Red Sea Ports	5-7	B & P S N Co
K Claveresk	2441	Tayler	Antwerp	10-7	W & A Graham & Co
M Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	8-7	P & O Co
N Inverness	2401	Venus	Garston	8-7	T Morrison & Co
Q Dorrington Court	2863	Wilson	Antwerp	30-6	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Aricsto	2760	Bradley	Karachi	5-7	J Finlay & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	11-7	W & A Graham & Co
3 Glenstrae	3654	McGillivray	Amsterdam	8-7	W & A Graham & Co
5 Clan Graham	3289	Elliott	Hull	6-7	W & A Graham & Co
6 Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	Dunkirk	10-7	W & A Graham & Co
7 Kristiania	1672	Johnson	Philadelphia	8-7	W & A Graham & Co
8 Landaura	3303	Abbott	Calcutta	15-7	M M & Co
10&11 Delhi	4784	Bradshaw	Shanghai	6-7	P & O S N Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4098	Palmer			P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	7-7	M M & Co
15 Palamcotta	2407	Cutbush	Basrah	5-7	M M & Co
16 Alavi	2324	Gray	Marsellies	8-7	B & P S N Co

BID

Dwarka	759	Moxon			M M & Co

HWPD

Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bhowsagor		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
4	Hakata Maru	Nomura	Kobe, June 3
	Deo Balduino	Maganzini	Genoa, June 17

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Gerd	Andreasen	Bangkok
	Umsinga	Robertson	Antwerp, &c

The following vessels obtained their porteclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Itola, Tucker for Java.
" Delhi, Bradshaw, for Shanghai.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Okara, for Calcutta, &c.
a " Blake, for Port Said, for orders.
a " Sydney, for Marseilles.
a " Praesident, for Zanzibar, &c.
a To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Trieste, left Trieste on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 17th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer R Rubattino from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—66 bales wool, M Joosub; 285 bales wool, D Koondamull; 59 bales wool, M Balia; 23 bales wool, R Agarchand; 4 hogsheads, Indian chutnis, H Muncherji and Sons; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 106 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 25 bales wool, Ebjee Shewjee; 31 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 3,015 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; and 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—30 cwts gum, S Arjun; 1 case tortoise shell, B E Passia; 14 bales skins and hides, P E Boyce and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ariosto s—88 bales cotton waste, H Bhijnath and Co; 5 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

Kristianta —156 bales gunny rags, Ralli Bros; 1,030 cwts capsicum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—10 bales twist, The Sholapur S and W Co Ld; 2,000 cwts cottonseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Clan Graham s—504 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 283 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld; 1,500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Minning Co.

Claveresk s—155 bales cotton, A Blaccheck and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Farquhar s—1,822 cwts linseed, 4,000 castorseed, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreffus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—25 bales skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Glenstral s—2,000 cwts barley, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 622 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

C Ford Larisz s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 62 bales cotton waste and fly, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Farquhar s—712 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 5,811 cwts linseed, A Blaccheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—30 cwts aloes, 7 cwts hurtal, 3 cwts coplate C Heeralal; 16 1-2 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—5 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., LL., Commander-in-Chief in India.
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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 5th July, 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

TIMBER SEASONING.

All nature's processes, except perhaps earthquakes and thunderstorms are slow, and even these, if the full truth were known about them, may be the results of long and assiduous preparation by the forces that produce them. But for commercial purposes art has stepped in to hustle nature and get the work done in double quick time for the markets of impatient mortals. For ages timber was seasoned slowly for the use of manufacturers. There was no thought of hurrying the process, the river, the sun and the air got through it in a leisurely fashion, with but little assistance from the men who had to wait patiently till the wood was fit to make into furniture or anything else. It was often years before the valuable hardwoods were ready for the turner and even the commoner and coarser-fibred timbers took many months' preparation before the joiner could deal with them. But now artificial means are employed, and so satisfied are manufacturers with the result that a large engineering industry has arisen to cope with the demand. Interesting details of the elaborate system by which time is saved in the seasoning of timber are published. Three or four days does the work for certain kinds that would have taken years to season naturally, while two or three weeks is the maximum period required for the finest hardwoods that in nature's method would certainly need six or seven years to dry up. The process however is not the rough and ready affair the short time it takes would suggest. The ordinary air still co-operates to a certain extent, being allowed to dry the balks or planks for three or six months before they are subjected to the artificial method which is said to be more thorough and consequently superior to nature's treatment. Natural drying depends on chance currents of air, but the artificial provides currents of the exact intensity and volume required adopting the humidity and the temperature not only to the different kinds and quantities of wood, but to the various stages of its seasoning. The operator, as in every other modern undertaking nowadays, must be an expert. He must know the quality of the timber, must know all about the air-cells and their walls, that enclose the free water to be eliminated what starches, sugars, resins or other organic constituents are contained therein.

The aim of the artificial operation is to remove the greater part of the water and to decompose the organic constituents that attract it, with as little delay as possible without harming the timber. To prevent this being cracked or twisted, air heavily laden with moisture is first applied and dry air only in the final stages of seasoning. The wood is placed in a long closed-in building capable of holding from 20,000 to 50,000 cubic feet. In this on a sloping rail floor, the boards or planks are placed each kept an inch apart by strips of wood. A mechanical fan draws warm air from a steam heater, sends it over the timber and then draws moisture from the wood, gives it out again to saturate the air which reacts on the timber, opening its pores right into the centre and preventing it from drying off too fast and becoming "case-hardened," a condition as bad for wood as for human beings. Green hardwoods are even subjected to steaming before being put in the drying kiln, just as balks of timber in the natural process are floated in rivers for months to work out the sap, and small blocks of hardwood are boiled in water for the same purpose. In the huge kiln the trucks of timber are gradually moved, according as they lose their moisture, to the drier end of the building whence they are discharged. Every precaution and device is employed to make the drying perfect, wet and dry bulb thermometers tell the truth about the air in the kiln, two fans are at work, one for receiving the humid air discharged from the kiln and returning it when regulated the other for supplying measured quantities of warm and of cold air, both regulated most carefully. The temperature has to be gauged according to the grain of the wood, to its thickness and to the amount of preliminary air-drying it has gone through. An inch makes a great difference in the treatment of a plank, in fact three-inch and one-inch planks should not be dried in the same kiln. Nor should hard and soft woods be subjected to the same temperature until all the moisture is removed from them. Pine and poplar take much less time than oak or mahogany for the fibres of the latter interlace more closely and shrink irregularly, producing warping if dried too hastily. The spaces kept between the planks, by allowing the most and the dry air to penetrate all their surfaces, lessen the danger of warping subsequently. The whole system is just a close concentration of the old processes which mechanical contrivances have rendered easy. Art has not yet stepped in to make the tree grow in a tenth of the time it has always requires to come to maturity, for the building up theory, at work since the creation, still offers, obstacles to artifice though man has learned to hasten the decomposition of the wood by imitating and outrunning nature.

WATER-WORKS FOR URAN.

Whenever a new suburban district is proposed for Bombay, two important questions arise. The means of access, and the water-supply; and unless both are satisfactory, the prospects of the scheme are worth very little. A new and healthy suburb is one of our most urgent needs for although Bandra is both accessible and supplied with water from the Bombay reservoirs, the duties of the local municipality are so badly performed that the reputation of Bandra as a health resort is almost extinct. A new and good rival is all that is needed to seal its fate, and this rival will probably be found at Uran, six miles across the harbour and East from Bombay. Uran has, for many years, been deficient in a supply of good drinking water, the arrangements made by the Portuguese, of tanks and wells in the 16th century having continued till the present time. The water-supply problem, after many delays, is now likely to be solved by the generosity of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhivandivala, a very enterprising local resident, who has offered to contribute the sum of one lakh of rupees towards the cost of water-work for Uran, and the salt tract villages of the peta. Subscriptions from the local and municipal boards and other services have raised the total to two lakhs, and, as a scheme is now in preparation the water-supply of Uran may now be regarded as within measureable distance. One other local undertaking will be necessary to give Uran a proper start as a suburb to Bombay. A jetty or pier must be constructed to enable passengers to land from the ferry steamers without using an open boat which, during the monsoon rains, is most inconvenient and is even dangerous at times. It is probable that the construction of the jetty will follow the water-supply scheme as a natural result, and we have some reason to believe that the building of the jetty will herald the introduction of fast ferry boats which will make the passage in thirty minutes. Half an hour twice a day in the pure air of Bombay harbour has a health-giving value only known to few people. It means a complete change of climate, a pleasant rest after the morning meal, and a welcome and refreshing change after the day's work in the city.

The one unpleasant feature that strikes the visitor on landing is the refuse from the distilleries which is, at present, thrown on the foreshore to decay. A report from the Government analyst declares that this mowra refuse has good manurial value, and his analysis also shows that when dried it is a valuable fuel which in competent hands should keep the kitchens of Uran supplied with an almost smokeless combustible that, through the present ignorance of the distillers is wasted. The water-supply of Uran will be collected in one of the local upland valleys, requiring no pumping machinery, and a considerable revenue may be expected from some of the distilleries that every year run short of water in the hot weather. Uran was once an island, and is only now separated by swamps from the mainland, but the swamps are to leeward of the prevailing winds and towards the sea two fine hills offer magnificent views of the surrounding country of the sea, the harbour and of Bombay. On the brow of the southern hill at about 1,500 feet elevation, is a ruined Mahratta Fort which when captured by the Portuguese was used as a protection for a Christian Church that they built in the enclosure. The roof of this church is still intact and the building only needs clearing of its rubbish to make an ideal week-end retreat in hot or cold weather. There is a covered-in tank of water adjoining the church. The scenic attractions of Uran will ensure its popularity as soon as the first essentials are complete, and if any further inducement were needed, the unlimited sport, the marshes and creeks afford should suffice the public of Uran and of Bombay owe a debt of gratitude to Khan Bahadur Hormusji for having brought to a point an important project of public health that had been so long delayed. His mode of presentation is as graceful as his gift was timely for instead of stipulating that the new water-work should be called after himself he modestly asks that, on completion, they shall be named after His Majesty King George V. By a Resolution, dated Bombay Castle, 20th June, last, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires publicly to express his high appreciation of the generosity of Mr. Bhivandivala.

AMENDING THE HIGH COURTS ACT.

The somewhat cryptic telegram a few days ago announcing the introduction of a Bill in the House of Commons to amend the High Courts Act of 1861 has we see caused a great deal of curiosity. The purport of the Bill, it is stated, was not explained to the House by the Under Secretary; but if the latter did not do so, the purpose could be easily obtained from the Bill itself, which must have been put on the table of the House, and we might just as well have had a few lines indicatory of the changes proposed. The change in the High Courts but in one direction can be easily guessed and that is in reference to the number of judges fixed by that Act for the Bengal High Court. The maximum number in thas Court can only be fifteen and if more judget are required the Secretary of State must ask the sanction of Parliament to enable him to make the additional appointments. At present, there is this maximum number, and there have been loud complaints that these fifteen judges cannot cope with the business of the Court, which has several thousand cases in arrears. The number was fixed fifty years ago, and it is quite time to increase it, especially in the case of the High Court of Bengal, a province well known for its litigious tendencies. If Bombay Presidency with its less than twenty million of people require seven judges in its High Court, surely Bengal, in which we must include for judicial purposes the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with its more than eighty-six millions ought to have double the number. It is surmised that by this amending Bill the number is to be raised to twenty. But we should not be surprised if even this increase of five judges will in a few years cease to satisfy the wants of that enormous province. It would be worth while, if some opportunity were taken to amend the Act of 1861, to have the power given to the Secretary of State to appoint, if need be, double the present maximum number of judges. But why fix the maximum at all? In the High Courts Act of 1861 power is given to establish four High Courts in India, namely those of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and one which is not named in the Act, but which was meant then to be established at Allahabad for the then North-Western Provinces. This last was established under the Act of 1866. The Government of India is known to be contemplating the establishment of more High Courts, and so has very likely applied to Parliament for powers under that Act. It has established Chief Courts in the Punjab and Burma; but the status of these courts, for which no Parliamentary legislation was necessary is lower than that of High Courts which can only be established by such means. It has been rumoured for some time past that Eastern Bengal also may have a High Court of its own. So then for such purposes or for any of them, Government has applied for changes in the Act of 1861. But it is not easy to conjecture why it should be desirous of a change in the Act of 1858. A little more light in this important matter would not be unacceptable.

REUTER cables that Mr. Montagu's Bill to amend the Government of India Act of 1858 gives the India Office the powers, which the Treasury possesses, to give pensions to the widows of officers.

AN annuity of six hundred rupees has been granted to the mother of Srish Chandra Chuckerbutty, C. I. D. Head Constable, who was assassinated on the 21st February last in Calcutta.

THE board of directors of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd., yesterday decided to invite forthwith applications for power from mills and factories in Bombay.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been invited to submit to the local Government a list of persons or firms who might be entrusted with an authorization, to "cut" counterfeit coins that may come into their possession.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th June, 1911, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1910 of 42,792 mds. and Rs. 26,451 in the earnings.

MR. J. A. CUNNINGHAM of the Indian Educational Service died unexpectedly at Ranchi on Monday. The deceased was Inspector of Schools in the Chota Nagpore Division and had previously been Professor of Chemistry at the Presidency College.

THE Directors of the Sind Light Railway, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 30th June, 1901, on the Mirpur Khas Jhudo Feeder shares and interest at 4 per cent. per annum on the Mirpur Khas Khadro shares from the date of payment of first call to 30th June, 1911.

THE drawing of the Coronation Medal as issued in England has reached the Government of India. It will serve in some respects as a model for the Delhi Durbar Medal.

IT is understood that the list of Coronation Honours for India will be sent home to the Secretary of State in August for submission to the King-Emperor.

MR. L. MERCER, President of the Forest Research Institute and College, will officiate as Inspector-General of Forests when Mr. Beadon Bryant proceeds home on three months' leave at the end of August.

THE Bengal Government has issued a communique regarding the appreciation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the public services of the late Rai Norendranath Sen Bahadur. On reference being made at the High Court, the Chief Justice said that the Rai Bahadur played a prominent and conspicuous part in the public life of the city, and indeed of this Empire, and by his probety, independence of judgment and keen and strong sense of justice and proportion he earned the widespread respect and regard which to-day found an echo in the universal sorrow, with which the sad tidings of his death had been received.

THE following telegram was sent to H. E. the Governor, for transmission to Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress from the "Association of Nursing Superintendents of India" and "The Trained Nurses Association of India :—"Will you please convey to Their Gracious Majesties the humble and most loyal service of the members of the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India, and the Trained Nurses Association of India, on Their Majesties' Coronation, with prayers for a long and happy reign." The following reply was received:—"I am directed by H. E. the Governor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the message of congratulations and good wishes sent by the members of the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India and the Trained Nurses Association, India, on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen-Empress. The message will be forwarded to the proper authority in London."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN NOTE ISSUE.

Agricultural Outlook.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JUNE 19.

THE Australian Notes Act provides for a gold reserve of 25 per cent. up to the issue of £7,000,000 and for pound in gold over this amount. Mr. Fisher, however, informed Parliament that the reserve would always be about one-third. The issue has already exceeded £7,000,000 by £250,000, and it is probable that the reserve of 33 per cent. on the issue up to £7,000,000 will be reduced to the statutory reserve of 25 per cent. Mr. Frazer, the Acting Treasurer, points out that if this reserve were reduced to the bare 25 per cent, the pound for pound reserve in excess of the issue of £7,000,000 would make the reserve against the whole issue until it reached £8,000,000 equal to 33 per cent. Mr. Fisher declared in Parliament that it was not intended to make a profit out of the issue, and Parliament was also led to understand that one-third of the issue up to £7,000,000 would be represented by sovereigns, and that over that amount there would be £1 of gold in the Treasury for every £1 of notes issued. Mr. Frazer, however, contends that even if the reserve were to have the statutory minimum of 25 per cent., the Ministry would not be violating any definite assurance given by Mr. Fisher. The Prime Minister had said that for practical purposes the reserve would work out at about 33 per cent. As a matter of fact, assuming that further allowances to the States now under consideration were made, the Treasury would be in the position that at the end of this month it would have in gold not less than £6,000,000 more than the 25 per cent. on the first £7,000,000, in addition to the pound for pound reserve for the issue above that amount. "Gold is rolling in at such a rate," said Mr. Frazer to-day, "that it looks as if by the end of the current year we are going to have a 33 per cent. gold reserve against the whole issue, and on an issue of £10,000,000 the statutory reserves would amount to 47.5 per cent. That is taking no account of the interest on investments that must be paid into the trust fund similarly treated. I have been looking into some of the bank issues, and I find that ours is the safest in the world." This concluded the Minister's explanation of the reduction of the reserve.

WHEAT.

The Government Statist intimates that the wheat returns for completed districts aggregate over 23,000,000 bushels, and he is confident that the balance of the districts yet to be received will bring the total well over 24,000,000 bushels, with an average of about 11 3-4 bushels per acre. It may be mentioned that the forecast which he issued on November 30 last, was for 24,375,835 bushels. The yield as indicated comes second to last year's record harvest, of 25,123,851 bushels. During the first six months of the season most of the crop usually passes out of the hands of the producer. This season, however the tendency has been to refrain from selling, in anticipation of better prices, and present holdings are above the average. It is interesting to note the value of a crop such as lots was recently reaped. The average price of farmers from January 1 to May 31 was 3 3 3-4 per bushel, on trucks, Port Adelaide, the total return being equal to £4,050,000. This is about £700,000 less than the value of last year's crop, the average price for 1910 being 3 9 1-4 per bushel and the monetary value of Port Adelaide £4,738,778. Of the total wheat produced in South Australia it is estimated that 4,250,000 bushels are required for food and seed. After deducting this from a practically assured yeild of 24,250,000 bushels, there would be an exportable surplus of 20,000,000 bushels. Since December 1, the opening date of the shipping season, 11,901,767 bushels of wheat and 23,446 tons of flour, equalling together 13,074,067 bushels have been exported, leaving a balance of, in round numbers, 7,000,000 bushels to be dealt with during the remainder of the season.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

A copy of the report of the Scottish Agricultural Commissioners, who recently, visited Australia, has come to hand. Dealing in it with the question of agricultural labourers for whom they think there are abundant opportunities in the Commonwealth, they say :—"The money wages are only fairly liberal as wages go in Australia, but it must be remembered that farm hands generally consist either of new comers who lack experience, or of men who have defects of one kind or another. The capable man of good character soon becomes his own master, and only the comparative weakling remains a servant to the end. When that fact is kept in mind the wages offered may be held to be not inadequate. Big or little, it is quite possible to save off them ; and the man who cannot do so is not the kind of man who is going to succeed in Australia. This point is worth emphasising for in that country—as in most of the British colonies—a man remains poor not because he cannot make money, but because he cannot keep it. The native-born Australian is not thrifty. He earns money easily; he spends it carelessly; and he expects the new comer to do the same. He thinks nothing of expending a year's savings on a fortnight's holiday, or on a race meeting, and he will throw away his money on a chance acquaintance as readily as on himself. In such an atmosphere thrift is a difficult virtue, and the man who develops enough strength of character so practice is, in spite of such temptations, will not only be the richer for it, but will have acquired a habit invaluable in Australia. The cost of living varies somewhat in the several States, just as the wages do. House rent is generally high."

EDUCATION.

An important educational advance is contemplated in South Australia. In his address to the Arbor Day gathering at Gilles Plains last Saturday, the Minister of Education (Hon. F. W. Coneybeer) said he was engaged with the Director upon a big scheme, and hoped soon to have regulations passed that would establish a system of evening continuation classes throughout the state, particularly for the benefit of the boys who must leave school after passing the compulsory standard and go to work. The few years after leaving the State school were a critical period in the lives of the young people of the State, and it would be better for the lads to be engaged at night school under surveilance than to roam unwatched about the streets. Mr. Coneybeer expressed the hope that the parents in country towns would form themselves into committees, and ask for evening continuation schools. An amount would be placed on the estimates to provide for the payment of teachers to undertake the evening work. At the beginning it would mean extra work for the school teachers ; some would have to work day and evening, but they would be liberally remunerated. He believed the State had a wonderfully energetic and loyal lot of teachers, who would throw themselves heart and soul into the work. The department also was taking steps towards the granting of more scholarships and bursaries, so that any boy could be given an opportunity to utilize the brains God has given him. Some people seemed to think the Government favoured throwing wide the doors of the University and giving free education there to every boy in the State. That was not the aim of the Government—it was ridiculous to think that every boy could go to that institution. They simply said there should be no bar to prevent the bright brainy lad from getting the benefit of tutelage at the highest educational institution in the land.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Over the signatures of the Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne, the Rev. J. Mathew (Presbyterian), A. McCallum (Methodist), W. J. Eddy (Baptist,) G. A. W Legges (Congregational), and Professor D. S. Adam (president of the Council of Churches), a manifesto has been issued for circulation amongst members of the Protestant churches as a protest against the promulgation by the Roman Catholic Church of the Papal "Ne Temere" decree regarding marriage. The reasons given for the protest were arrived at by a conference of clergyman of different denominations called by Archbishop Clark, and are as follow:—

1. The decree presumes to declare not valid which according to the Roman Catholic authorities means "null and void" in the sight of God and his Church, marriages between Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic subjects of this State, celebrated in accordance with the civil law, and against which no divine law, whether natural or positive and revealed, is or can be alleged if only a specified Roman Catholic priest be not present as witness to the mutual consent of the parties.

2. The decree thereby unwarrantably interferes with the proper liberty of certain subjects of this State, who are declared incapable of contracting a valid marriage without the presence of a Roman Catholic priest.

3. The decree interferes also in the matter of what is sufficient evidence for a marriage contract, which is properly a civil matter to be provided for by the civil law by declaring a marriage contract not valid through the absence of a particular kind of witness, viz. the parish priest or ordinary whose presence is not required by the civil law, nor by any sound principles of evidence.

4. The decree thus presumptuously exalts the variable regulations of a particular ecclesiastical discipline to a level with the unchangeable moral law of God in determining what marriages are valid.

5. Such a decree is contrary to public policy and inimical to domestic peace and social welfare in that it subjects non-Roman Catholic parties to marriage contracts sanctioned by the civil law, and against which no divine law is or can be alleged, along with their Roman Catholic partners in marriages, to the grievous imputation on the part of the Roman Catholic Church of being not truly married, and consequently living in concubinage, so that their children are not born in true wedlock, and in that it incites Roman Catholic partners in such marriages to repudiate the obligations resting on lawfully married persons.

A pastoral letter on the subject will also be issued shortly by the Metropolitan Archbishop, Dr. Clarke and the bishops of the Victorian province, and also by the authorities of the Presbyterian Church. The letter will be read in the Presbyterian churches on Sunday, July 22.

A MINING BOOM.

Broken Hill is just now in the first stages of a mining boom, and prospects seem good all along the line of lode. Mr. Alexander Campbell, who is a director of the North, Block 10, and Block 14 companies, has been here several days, and has made himself acquainted with the work going on at the principal mines. He left for Melbourne to-night, but prior to his departure he said Block 14 had finished with the Murex process, which had failed to come up to the expectations of the company. His board had under consideration certain schemes for working the sulphides in the mine, by which they anticipated being able to augment the present ore reserves. In connection with this scheme certain construction work was also contemplated. Mr Campbell referred in hopeful terms to developments in the carbonate sections which he said there was every reason to believe were very far from being exhausted. In regard to Block 10 Mr. Campbell said the development at 1,715ft. was remarkable. The south drive on the lode had advanced over 10 and the ore body was improving in appear This might be accounted for by the fact th shoot was pitching south, but it was difficult count for the phenomenally high silver values. assays went 30 oz. of silver and 16 per cent. l A diamond drill bore was being put down from 1,715 ft. level to prove the lode at the 1,800 1,900 ft. prospective levels. The lode had alre been indicated by one drill hole on the former le Block 10, he said, had abandoned the Rising Sun a mining proposition, but still held it as water le

The North mine, said Mr. Campbell, was looki very well, but it would be a few weeks before t west crosscut from the shaft would cut the lode 250ft. level.

AUSTRALIA'S PERIL.

Sir Hartley Williams, who is a passenger by the Prinz Sigismund at Brisbane said he spent seven weeks in Japan and saw a great deal of the country and its people, who appeared to be in a very flourishing condition. Their commerce was increasing by leaps and bound, and for several months in the year the country was over run by swarms of European and American tourists, who spent enormous sums, which meant a great deal to the Japanese. If they would only remain quiet there was a prosperous future for them. The anxiety of the Japanese to build a powerful navy had not diminished in the slightest degree. A number of large ships of war were in course of construction, and while he was at Nagasaki two big vessels were almost ready to be added to the fleet. It was difficult to predict how the Japanese would act in the future, as it was absolutely impossible to gain an inkling of their intentions. A very great change had come over the nation during the past few years. Formerly the Japanese people bowed down and did the bidding of the authorities, but now the latter had to be careful, and were afraid of the people. It would be the men of Japan and not the authorities who would decide the events of the future. It was of the utmost importance that Australia's population should be increased, and that the large tracts now bare should be settled with Europeans. Notwithstanding the assurances given from time to time, the eyes of the Japanese were turned towards Australia, and they were asking themselves why they should not make use of territory at present idle. Australia should leave nothing undone to induce people to emigrate from Great Britain. Small agriculturists should be tempted to the Commonwealth by free land and other concessions. Something of that sort was necessary to tempt people to travel such a long distance to a new land, and would, he thought, prove successful, while others would be attracted by the success of such people. Sir Hartley Williams, while strongly in favour of a white Australian policy expressed the opinion that the Northern Territory would never be made white, and could be developed only by the employment of colored labour, which should be permitted north of a specified line.

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

The new Consul-General for China (Mr. Yung Liang Hwang, M. A.) takes an enthusiastic interest in the great forward movements that are now taking place in his native land. China's awakening, however, he attributes to an intense thirst after the material advantages of civilisation rather than to any conscious change in her national ideals. "We are a very proud nation, we Chinese," he remarked, "and that more than anything else accounts for our exclusiveness. Even now we are not changing our social habits because of any sense

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

ASSENT OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Powerful Defence by Sir E. Grey.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour said that the Declaration of London precluded the Government from even protesting against illegal treatment by neutrals, everything being left to the belated decision of an imperfect tribunal. This destroyed the existing remedy, which was immediate and powerful, and had often proved effective. The changes all favoured a military as against a naval power, a continental as against an island power. He appealed for a closer examination by experts before the country was committed to a ratification, which could never be revised.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The House of Commons, without a division, has passed the second reading of the Naval Prize Bill, thus assenting to the ratification of the Declaration of London.

An amendment by Mr. Butcher, which Mr. Balfour supported, had previously been defeated by 301 votes to 231.

This amendment demanded that the Declaration be submitted to a commission of experts before the Bill was proceeded with.

Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith made powerful speeches accepting responsibility for the Declaration, as in the highest interests of the peace of the world and of British maritime supremacy.

The figures of the division were received with Opposition cheers, and some cries of "traitors", and "Gamblers with the people's food".

Foreign Minister's Speech.

LATER.

The following is the text of Sir Edward Grey's speech in the debate on the Naval Prize Bill.

"I have no reason to complain of the attitude of the official leaders of the Opposition, but, in general, the opposition to the Declaration of London has been a gross amount of mis-statement and misrepresentation.

"Mr. Balfour and many members of the Opposition have come rather late into the consideration of the question. The result is that their attention, coming upon all the criticism that has been devoted to these things, has become focussed and concentrated on what are not really the most important points.

"Mr. Balfour never mentioned the central point of the whole matter from the naval point of view, namely, the effect of the Declaration on our rights of blockade, when we are belligerents.

"Another thing which introduces confusion is the attempt to dovetail into each other, as Mr. Balfour did, the effect upon neutrals and upon belligerents of questions which must be carefully separated.

"I will deal with the question of neutrals briefly, because I am convinced that if I can prove that we gain as belligerents the case of the Opposition against the Declaration must drop.

"As neutrals, I am convinced that we gain.

Sinking of Vessels.

"Take the question of sinking vessels. The late Government left us to claim for compensation for vessels sunk in spite of their protests, and there was no remedy whatsoever except in the Russian Prize Courts. We did not get compensation, precisely because the courts upheld the principle of sinking.

"Then came the Hague Conference where the majority of the Powers were against a rule prohibiting sinking.

"When we came to the Declaration of London, the United States, which had supported us at the Hague itself, put in as its own view that under restricted conditions sinking was allowable. After that, what was the use of trying to proceed further in securing an international law that in no circumstances should sinking be allowed?

"The Chambers of Commerce bombarded the late Government to give some free list. They would be able now, if in office, to give a much more satisfatory answer under the Declaration of London.

"Surely we have much more chance before an international prize court, with a majority of neutrals, than we can have in a prize court with a belligerent which is a judge in its own Court.

As Belligerents.

"Now we come, to the question of how the Declaration will affect us as belligerents. Does it really increase the risk of interference with our food supplies, when we are at War?

"My great point in favour of the Declaration of London from the naval point of view is that as regards blockade, we have got an agreement diminishing the risk of interference with our action as belligerents, the prospect of which will become a very serious question unless agreement is reached pretty soon. I lay down the broad proposition that if we can keep the sea free for the British flag in war time we can keep it free for neutrals in war time. If the British flag is driven from the sea, we cannot be saved from starvation by dependence on neutrals. I contend that without the Declaration of London you will revert to the risk of food being declared absolute contraband. If the Declaration is ratified there will be three points in favour of the insurer, now non-existent. The insurer will know that food cannot legally be treated as absolute contraband, that the doctrine of the continuous voyage cannot lawfully be applied, and that if cargo is illegally seized compensation can be claimed before an unbiassed International Court. This must have a favourable effect on the conveyance of food in war time.

Attitude of United States.

"With regard to the sinking of neutrals, the only change that the Declaration makes is that if our enemy sinks neutrals coming to us he will have to prove emergency before an international court, on which he will have only one representative. That fact will not make it easier for him to prove emergency.

"Mr. Balfour argued that if we were at war and the enemy interfered with neutrals bringing us food, he would probably bring down the interference of a neutral Power and that would be to our advantage; but that if the Declaration were ratified neutral Powers would remain passive and await the decision of the International Prize Court,

"I contend that if we are at war with a great continental Power, there is only one great neutral interested to supply food and with a fleet sufficient to interfere, which is likely to be of use to us, and that is the United States. We have no right to speculate on the action of the United States. It is for them to make their own view of the Declaration. What their policy may be is for them to say. We have no right to expect that they, without the Declaration, will take a more extreme line against the sinking of neutrals than they will after the Declaration is passed. (Ministerial cheers).

"We must bear in mind that the United States were no reluctant party to the signing of the Declaration. They were an actively consenting party. They have throughout taken a deep interest in the prompt establishment of an international prize court and have always regarded the acceptance of the Declaration as essential to the establishment of the successful working of such court. It is untrue that the United States would regard the failure of the Prize Court and the Declaration of London with satisfaction or indifference. The United States is at least as anxious to ratify the Declaration as continental Powers, and it is not to be regarded as a question of continental Powers versus Great Britain. Supposing that the Declaration of London and the Prize Court convention failed—that it never came into existence—that it was never ratified, because at the last moment we refused to ratify it—what is the probable course of events?

Should the Declaration Fail.

"We are at war with a continental Power. That Power will know perfectly well, that the United States and itself are, under the Declaration of London, agreed regarding rules of maritime war.

"The probable consequence is that our continental enemy, knowing the risk and desiring to avoid the danger of friction with the United States, a great maritime neutral, interested in our food supply, would propose to the United States, that each should agree from the outset of war to accept the rules of the Declaration as those which should regulate their relations, and would be prepared to refer to arbitration any question arising between them regarding the Declaration. We should not be better off in that case than if we ratified the Declaration. Indeed, if it were owing to us that the Declaration was not ratified we should be worse off, because we should not be entitled to appear in any of its articles.

"Moreover it would not follow that the United States or any other neutral would concede to us, what we should gain under the Declaration regarding the rights of blockade. This is the most important point.

"Conditions have changed from the old days of unrestricted action. Your two-power or three-power standard is no longer going to be the world-power standard. That is due to the growth of fleets generally and the risk of neutrals interfering with belligerents.

"We shall never bring a continental Power to its knees by dealing with contraband alone; for he makes his own munitions. He is able to get supplies overland. What is the particular weapon we wish to retain unimpaired, with which we wish neutrals not to interfere in time of war. It is blockade. As the world's fleets have been growing it has been becoming more important for us, in order that we shall not be crippled when we are belligerents, to make sure that neutrals shall not interfere with what we regard as essential and effective right of blockade.

Elastic Right of Blockade.

"Now honourable members will perhaps realize why the two naval delegates who signed the report have hitherto been of divergent views on the subject of blockade. The continental view would hamper us very much. We have got under the Declaration, an agreement that the right of blockade shall be elastic and not a fixed right. We have secured conditions which in the opinion of the Admiralty were essential and effective for us in blockade. (Ministerial cheers). I have never seen any evidence that any of the much-quoted admirals consider the increasing dependence of belligerents upon the assent of neutrals, upon the greater tendency to put a restriction on belligerent action which no one fleet can resist. When we are asked to appoint a committee of experts, I say we have dealt with the question of blockade from the point the of view of high policy. We are not going to devolve responsibility on any commission of experts. (Ministerial cheers.)

"Regarding the conversion of merchantmen as belligerents we are not affected. We shall continue to do our best to destroy them. All vessels so convertible are known, and therefore the matter is not so important to us as might be supposed. By declining to ratify the Declaration you will obstruct a really genuine desire of other great Powers to come to some agreement, and take a step in the direction of setting the world against you. I little doubt that the Declaration would remain and would be regarded by the Powers as a sort of rule of international law which they mean to observe amongst themselves, and we would be left outside.

"We do not want to be left outside this international agreement. It is perfectly safe for us to enter it.

THE VETO BILL.

Significant Opposition Action.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The House of Lords discussed minor amendments to the Parliament Bill.

It was noteworthy that Lord Lansdowne and the official Opposition voted with the Government, and defeated an amendment by Lord Willoughby de Broke, which Lord Lansdowne said struck at the root of a bill the second reading of which the House of Lords had passed.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith said that the Government had intended to propose a liberal allocation of time for the Insurance Bill, but as the result of enquiries it hoped to pass it in equal or less time under ordinary facilities. The Committee stage would begin on Wednesday, and future action would be governed by the progress of the measure.

AVIATION.

European Circuit Race.

LONDON, JULY 4.

In the European circuit race, Gibert won the Dover trophy for the fastest cross-Channel flight. Vedrines was the winner of the Calais to London stage, and Beaumont covered the distance from Paris to London in the shortest time.

SIR ELDON GORST DYING.

Lord Kitchener said to be His Successor.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Sir Eldon Gorst is sinking.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that the Government has decided to recommend the appointment of Lord Kitchener as successor of Sir Eldon Gorst in Egypt. It is understood that the powers of the office will be increased, especially to include the Sudan.

DELUGING RAIN IN BULGARIA.

Enormous Damage.

LONDON, JULY 4.

There has been a fifty-six hours' deluge, resulting in devastating floods, in South Bulgaria. Wholesale destruction of crops and villages is reported and the damage is estimated at four millions sterling. The reservoirs at Philippopolis have been damaged and a water famine is imminent. Many are flocking to the mountains.

THE KING RECEIVES BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

King George to-day received forty thousand boy scouts at Windsor. It was a notable gathering, Lieut-General Sir R. Baden-Powell, Lord Charles Beresford and Lieut-General Sir H. Plumer were present.

DINNER TO INDIAN PRINCES.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Mr. Montagu gave a dinner party at the House of Commons yesterday evening, in honour of the Indian Princes. The guests included Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton and Mr. McKenna.

INDIAN MISSIONARY DROWNED.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Rev. Arthur Earnest Goodman, a missionary to India, who was at home on furlough has been found drowned in a pool at Oxted.

CRICKET.

Indians vs. Kent.

LONDON, JULY 4.

There was a large attendance at the match between the Indians and Kent at Catford. The weather was glorious and the wicket was good.

Kent went in first and made 318, of which Dillon scored 130.

The Indians made 84 for three wickets.

M. C. C. Team for Australia.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The M. C. C. has decided to ask Mr. C. B. Fry to captain the English cricketers who are going to Australia, and to invite Messrs. Warner, Spooner, and F. R. Foster, Strudwick, Barnes, Hobbs and Rhodes to make the trip. The others have not yet been selected.

REUTER wires that the Royal Mail Company has acquired control of the Shire line. It is stated that the Shire steamers will be diverted to other trades and the Gren Fleet, carrying on trade in the Far East, in which both have hitherto been engaged.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION

German Communication to the Powers.

AGADIR REGION ABSOLUTELY QUIET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 3.

France is now discussing the Agadir question with Russia and Britain.

It is announced in Berlin that Germany's attitude will be one of tranquil expectation, hoping that the incident will lead to the exchange of views between the Powers interested, and thus clear the situation. Germany will not withdraw until she is satisfied that normal conditions are restored, unless an agreement is concluded with the other Powers.

A German communication to the Powers, notifying them of the dispatch of a gun-boat to Agadir, concludes "as soon as order and tranquillity are restored in Morocco, the vessel will leave."

The newspapers point out that the importance of the above lies in the word "Morocco," implying that the length of the stay is not dependent upon local conditions in the South.

LONDON, JULY 4.

President Fallieres and M. De Selves, Minister for Foreign Affairs, have gone on an official visit to Holland. Their departure is taken as evidence of French composure.

The gunboat "Panther," which was diverted to Agadir while on her homeward voyage from Damaraland, will be relieved by the cruiser "Berlin."

Mr. Asquith to-day informed Mr. Balfour that Morocco was seriously occupying the Government's attention, and that diplomatic communications were now in progress.

PARIS, JULY 4.

A telegram received at Tangier states that the Agadir region is absolutely quiet. It is estimated that German interests there amount to £3,000.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

Settlement at Liverpool and Hull.

LONDON, JULY 3.

It appears that the shipping strike is rapidly being settled. A complete understanding has been reached with the men at Liverpool and Hull, and the demands of the strikers at other ports have been conceded.

The "Carmania" and the "Empress of Britain" have sailed.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

Serious Condition.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The condition of Sir Francis Younghusband, who sustained a fracture of the leg as the result of being run down by a motor, is serious. The patient has developed pneumonia.

AN UNFOUNDED STORY.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The report of the foundering of the Norwegian steamer "Eclipse" was brought by a cutter to Rolfsoehvn. There is no foundation in the story.

GREAT HEAT-WAVE IN AMERICA.

Many Deaths Reported.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A heat-wave is sweeping over the United States and Canada. Temperatures are being recorded varying from 102 to 117 in the shade. Many deaths have taken place. There having been thirty at Pittsburg alone. Thousands of people are prostrated. Forest fires have occurred and some destruction has been caused in the Porcupine goldfield.

The Provincial Minister of Mines, Ontario, inspecting a new Railway, had a narrow escape, eventually getting away in a canoe.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Sipahdar Agrees to Return.

TEHERAN, JULY 4.

After protracted negotiations the Sipahdar, who is Premier and Minister for War, and who made a hasty departure from Teheran on June 17th, has decided to return, though none of his unconstitutional conditions will be accepted. Moreover it is authoritatively stated that the American advisers will not be hampered in the slightest in the carrying out of the financial reforms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 4.

A Shiraz correspondent, writing on June 17th, says that the incident of the ten Persian soldiers' attack on the Consulate is over, but rumours prevail that the comrades and relatives of the deceased soldiers have surrounded the Ispahan Consulate. Foji Jellali has been either recalled to Ispahan or dismissed from Shiras. All is quiet in the city. Khushed Khan is again to be attacked, but endeavours are being made to get him to come to terms. The Kawan is still in the Consulate.

A COURT Martial at Constantinople has ordered the exclusion of the "Silah" and the "Sungu" and other journals published in various Macedonian centres from the areas in which martial law has been proclaimed. The Government have announced their intention of taking proceedings against these journals The measures are bitterly critised by Hussein Djabid Bey in the "Senin", which was formerly the "Tanin." The "Deputy", Constantinople defends the journals in question, and asserts that they are guilty only of occasional violence of language. As these organs of the "Progressive" wing of the Committee have for some time past been publishing attacks of extraordinary violence, not only on their political adversaries but on the Albanian, Greek, and Bulgar populations of European Turkey, the Government's action appears excusable, the more so since murders of Bulgars have lately been on the increase in the Monastir Province.

AGA KHAN'S IDEAL OF A VICEROY.

Royal Prince to Make India His Home.

MOSLEMS AND ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Aga Khan delivered a lecture at the Crystal Palace, yesterday, on "the Moslems of the Empire." He said that there was a growing desire in India for a visible embodiment of the rule of the King-Emperor, to whom all classes of the community were intensely devoted. Such a position could only be taken by a member of the Royal House, who would take India as his home, going out as a young man and identifying himself with the nation of which he was the Regent, and occasionally returning to Europe in order to keep touch with western sentiment and progress.

The Moslems in India, the Aga Khan said, had taken up with enthusiasm the idea of raising the Aligarh College to the status of a University as a memorial of the forthcoming Coronation Durbar. Altogether, the outlook for Moslem subjects in India was most hopeful. A university would create an atmosphere, which would enable their leaders to co-operate for the good of India with all others, of whatever community, on lines conserving and consolidating the British administration, which alone rendered possible the dream of an Indian nationality.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Sites for Calcutta Pageants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

A meeting of the pageant sub-committee of the Imperial Reception Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Committee Room of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga presided and there was a large attendance of members. The object of the meeting was to select a site suitable for the pageants to be held on the occasion of the Royal visit. It appears that the general trend of opinion seems to be in the direction of having the pageant in some central position of the Maidan. The military authorities, at whose disposal the Maidan is, were written to, but, as no reply had reached the pageant sub-committee up to yesterday, the proceedings of the meeting were postponed pending information from the authorities of the Fort. It was also announced at the meeting that subscriptions amounting to two lakhs of rupees had already been received or promised.

SIMLA, JULY 4.

H. E. the Viceroy, will spend some time at the end of the autumn at Dehra Dun, as the proximity of the latter to Delhi will facilitate frequent visits and personal supervision of the Durbar arrangements. His Excellency will proceed direct from Dehra Dun to Bombay, during the first week in December, to receive His Majesty, the King-Emperor.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S MIGRATION.

Short Stay in Calcutta Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

It is settled that the annual move of the Government of India from Simla, will be later this year than usual, and, in fact, the offices will not begin to move down until the middle of December so as to assemble in Calcutta by the New Year. Thus the stay in Calcutta next cold weather will only extend to about three months at the longest; and this has necessarily given rise to a proposal to take down only the camp offices of certain important departments and leave the main offices during next winter in Simla. The Revenue Department has decided only to take down a small camp office and the other departments may follow its example. The question, however, is still under discussion. The Army Department took down a camp office to Calcutta last cold weather, and the experiment is claimed as a success.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 4.

The coming Municipal elections are exciting a great public interest and meetings are daily held in one or other part of the city. Last evening Mr. Lajpat Rai delivered his electoral address. Mr. Harkison Lal presided. The lecturer said that he considered the service of the Municipality a higher honour than service in the Councils. The Municipal Commissioners are called into the city for further service and they could drive away, if they so minded, disease, poverty and unemployment to a large extent. All forms of public service was honourable, hence it is that he emerged from retirement to stand as a candidate at the coming election. He consented to stand, because there was a strong public feeling that he should do so. Now he found some objections being urged against his candidature. It was stated that the Government would not approve it, and that the Department would run down every man who gave him a vote. He said, he had not reason to suppose that the Government would not approve of his election and it was libellous and absurd to say that the C. I. Department would hunt down innocent men. If he had any ground for thinking that his election was opposed to the wishes of the Government, he could have withdrawn from the contest.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JULY 4.

After passing a very restless night, Mr. Edwards began to sink gradually this morning and passed away at 12-45 p. m. Mrs. Edwards, who was spending the summer at Nainital, came down yesterday. The greatest sympathy is felt for her and the people of Agra are sincerely mourning the loss of a zealous, kind-hearted and courteous officer.

NEW 3½ PER CENT LOAN.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow two hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner :—

Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the form of the three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01 will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December.

Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 2,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon, Standard time, of Wednesday, the 19th July, 1911. Tenders must be for sums of 100 rupees or multiples of that sum.

Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan." If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

ALLEGED MURDER OF AN INDIAN.

Trial of a Eurasian.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 4.

H. I. Davis, a Eurasian from Pugyi, district Hanthawady, has been sent up for trial on a charge of attempted murder in shooting a native herdsman on June 21st. The complainant was grazing his cattle near Davis' garden. Davis abused him and the latter asserted his right to stay provided his cattle did not enter the garden. Davis went home and brought a gun and fired at the herdsman, who, when taken to the hospital was found to have been struck by buck shot in 25 places. Davis who was arrested denied using the gun and said the man must have been accidentally shot by some sportsman shooting in the vicinity. The police have ascertained that no sportsmen were out on the day shooting.

THE SARDARANI MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, JULY 4.

In the Amritsar Murder case on appeal, Shadi Lal continuing his arguments before the Chief Court to-day, said, that there was nothing to show that the Rani was ill-disposed towards the deceased. Her conduct throughout was that of a kind lady towards one who had rendered her service and who, moreover, was a Brahmin. It was possible that kindness was misconstrued by the deceased and led to expect too much and thus to commit suicide when disappointed. The case is proceeding.

Continuing his arguments after lunch Mr. Shadi Lal said that the Sessions Judge had arrived at several wrong findings which were not corroted by the evidence. For instance it was an evidence that yellow arsenic was discovered along with the letters found in the pocket of the deceased. It was also in the evidence that the deceased took milk, in which there was arsenic in the cup which belonged to him. A witness, named Gynchand of Mirpure, said to be a friend of the deceased, then produced the letter which he said he received from the deceased a few days before his death. The letter stated that the deceased contemplated suicide and it was checked in the Court.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Sanction has been accorded the provision of 95 large covered goods wagons in replacement of 190 miles, covered goods wagons and of 25 large cattle-wagons in replacement of 50 small, covered cattle wagons on the Burma Railways. Sanction has also been accorded to the reconstruction of the above 190 large and 50 small wagons into 240 ballast wagons for this line.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of 32 additional bogie third-class carriages and eight combined bogie third-class brake and luggage vans required for the metre-gauge section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Mr. W. A. Sutcliffe, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the services of the Government.

BUDMASHES ATTACK HINDU PROCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

On Sunday night a Hindu marriage procession in the centre of the city was attacked by a band of Mahomedan "hooligans" in Hogg-street near the New Market. The father of the bride had refused to give "baksheesh" to the ringleader of the budmashes and the rioters fell on them. Eight men were removed to hospital and six were arrested.

JUTE MILL STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Two hundred spinners employed at the Sankrail Belvedere Jute Mill, Howrah, went on strike. Under the rules of the New Factory Act, they were required to work longer hours yesterday than hitherto without extra pay and they refused to start work.

LUCKNOW KINNAIRD HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 4.

THE Indian Daily Telegraph understands that the authorities concerned have arranged to keep the Kinnard Hospital open for a few months pending definite plans for the future of the institution.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Colonel D. G. L. Shaw, I. A., has been selected for appointment as Colonel on the Staff and will be posted to the Allahabad Brigade.

Lieutenant Windeler is transferred to the 73rd Carnatic Infantry.

Major A. Skeen, of the 24th Punjabis, has been selected to succeed Major A. M. S. Elsmie, 56th Rifles as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Staff College, Quetta, in January next.

The Canadian Public Work Department has called for tenders for the construction of a dry dock a ship-repairing yard, steamship berths, and a breakwater at St. John, in New Brunswick, at a probable cost of £2,000,000.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 16.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

THE International Horse Show proceeds from success to success. The entries this year numbered 5,500, or a matter of 2,000 more than last time, whilst the prize money has risen to £13,500. Some authorities consider International competition leads to trouble between the competing nations, and instances to prove this can be quoted. Fortunately they are few, and are easily outweighed by the benefits. Who, for instance, can doubt that the manner the recent polo matches were decided in New York will do a lot to induce English and American sportsmen to forget the unpleasant incidents in connection with the 1908 Olympiad? Apropos of the good International competitions do, Mr. Walter Winans recently praised the Horse Shows in the following terms. "I honestly believe they are doing a great work in the interest of universal peace. The officers of foreign nations come over here to compete with our men. They are all good sportsmen, or they would not be keen on horses. They mix in our social life, they find our officers are jolly good fellows, they foster friendly rivalry in open competition, and, believe me, this does far more to make great nations friendly than all the preaching and praying of sanctimonious peacemakers." Many will entirely agree, and if only sportsmen will remember that a good loser is as important as a modest winner and that winning alone is not the sole object of international competition, we shall have reason to bless the Olympic movement, International Horse Show, polo matches, etc., etc.

No events at the Horse Show arouse the same interest as the jumping competitions, and the public fairly "rise" to them. Stay though on Tuesday, a Contingent of Canadian and Indian Coronation troops visited the arena on Tuesday, when they presented a wonderful object lesson in the matter of temperament. The Indians sat stolid and calm, whilst the horsemen were doing the most daring feats, but the Canadians cheered again and again, with a few strange and shrill whoops thrown in, whenever some particular performance appealed to them.

German officers took part in the show for the first time this year, and they had reason to feel pleased with their debut, as first, third and fourth awards went to them in the class for officers chargers (light weights).

THE TURF.

The times accomplished on the English Turf are not taken very seriously, owing to the manner the courses differ. Since the introduction of the starting gate however, the times are more reliable, the animals being compelled to go the full distance, whilst flying starts are no longer possible. On this account the record of Marajax in running the Manchester Cup course of 1 1-2 miles in 2mins. 27 2-5 secs deserves mention. This is the best ever done, the old record being 2mins. 28 3-5secs. by Finasseur at Chantilly (France) on May 28, 1905.

AT ASCOT.

The hard going has kept some of the cracks from fulfilling their engagements at Ascot this week, but taken allround, the racing has been excellent. Willonyx won the Chester Cup like a good stayer, and he gave another fine display by easily securing the Ascot Stakes, a feather in the cap of Sam Darling whose forte appears to be preparing long distance cracks. There was another triumph for a Wiltshire stable in the Royal Hunt Cup, Mr. Singers Muscato doing justice to Alec Taylor of Manton by overthrowing a "hot pot" in Spanish Prince, and fifteen other candidates.

A FLIER.

There is something in breeding in spite of the outcry of the non-patriotic party against the House of Lords. This was brought home to one when Lady Americus flashed past the post a gallant winner in the Coventry Stakes for two year olds. Her sire-Americus was noted for his speed, and there is no doubt Mr. Ledlies Filly has inherited a lot of this.

It would not seem like Ascot if there were not a few upsets of form. We got one in the gold vase, for which Mushroom and Royal Tender were virtually even money chances, the others being quoted at twenties. Mushroom evidently did not relish his job, for he ran off the course at the first turn, and backers had their discomfort completed when Royal Tender failed to live with Martingdale II, when it came to the final dust up.

VISITORS.

A. Sharp, who rode Muscato to Victory in the Royal Hunt Cup, only arrived from France on Monday, but his good riding is sure to find him employment, particularly from the Manton stable. Then we had Sweeper II easily taking the Fifty-ninth Triennial like a real flier. He has owned by Mr, H. B. Duryea and was bred by that gentleman in France, his sire being Broomstick.

King William reversed the Derby running by easily beating Phryxus in the Ascot Derby and may now take his chance in the Grand Prix. Some of the Oaks runners also renewed opposition in the Coronation Stakes, and this time Knockfeerna proved best by winning from Hair Triggerll, the first four being almost in a line.

Another feature of the Ascot meeting has been the fine running of Hornets Beauty, and some critics think Sir W. Crooke's gelding the best three year old in training.

WILTSHIRE TO THE FORE.

It is nothing new for Wiltshire to be to the fore in matters of horse racing, and the great sporting county (also noted for providing the Empire with famous statesmen) fairly excelled itself in the Gold Cup. The first three in this were all trained on the splendid Downs, which afford good going whether in times of drought or frost. The finish was a thrilling one, Willonyx only beating Charles O'Malley by a neck.

PLAYED OUT OLD ENGLAND.

We hear a lot about the decadence of Old England, when reverses on the field of sport are met with, but victories pass almost without notice. The world's cycling championships at Rome this week, have demonstrated that John Bull still has some life in his bones. W. J. Bailey easily beat his rivals in the sprint race, winning the final by four lengths, after leading from the bell, as he would not take a chance of being shot in. L. Meredith followed up the good work by winning the 100 kilometres paced championship in the fine time of 1 hour 37 min. 37 secs. a very capital performance. This makes the sixth time Meredith has won the event and Bailey's victory was the second in succession.

MILITARY ATHLETICS.

Military athletic competitions are on the increase, which is distinctly good, as we may want some stalwart defenders in the near future.

Great interest was taken in the twelve miles go-as-you-please race at the Territorial championships last Saturday. The teams of 16 had to turn out in field service dress, and carry rifles and bayonets, yet the London Scottish team covered the course, on the roads, in 1 hour 37 min. 45 secs time which it is doubtful any regular team could equal.

JACK JOHNSON ARRIVES.

There was some lively times at Paddington station, when Jack Johnson reached London this week. Hero worship is still very general, and railway porters, bus drivers, and the ordinary "man in the street" crowded round the champion and his party. Coloured people dearly like to "cut a shine" and Johnson fairly "glowed" as he stood up in his motor-car to be photographed by dozens, and cheered by hundreds. The big man says he is quite ready to take on anyone, but stipulates that he must have his price, which he fixes at £6,000, win or lose. Mr. H. MacIntosh is trying to arrange a contest between Johnson and either Langford, Joannette, or McVea, and there is also talk of the champion taking part in a go in Ireland, but nothing has yet been decided on.

Writing about big men, Rodel of South Africa made short work of a prominent French heavyweight at Paris on Monday, three heavy punches in the opening round doing the business.

A CRICKET RECORD.

This is a record breaking age, and even at such a slow game as cricket often is, we sometimes get a new 'best' C. J. B. Wood of Leicester is the latest batsman to earn exceptional honours, this being in the match against Yorkshire at Bradford. He carried his bat through both innings of Leicester, making 107 and 117. He was batting for eight and a half hours and was on the field during the whole of the match. This is the first time in the history of first-class cricket in England, that a batsman has not out centuries in each innings of a match.

Centuries have been plentiful this week, the Notts vs. Middlesex fixture providing four. Hardstaff

45) and G. T. Branston (106) on behalf of Notts, whilst Hearne and P. F. Warner contributed 109 and 118 respectively for Middlesex. Then we had R. H. Spooner (125) and Makepeace (139), treating the Worcestershire bowling with scant ceremony, whilst D. C. Collins (111) and the Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland (153) found the bowling of the Indians to their liking in the match at Cambridge. Besides these centuries, Hayes of Surrey made 109 against Derby, and Hardinge 123 (not out) for Kent vs Essex.

IN GENERAL.

In winning the St. George's Cup at Sandwich Mr. E. M. Smith of the Royal St. George's Golf Club created a record for the competition by doing rounds in 80 and 68, a total of 148.

Five horses cleared 7 ft. in the open high jumping competition at Olympia, Biskra, one of the two English horses left in being awarded premier honours, presumably for style.

The one hour motor-cycle race at Brooklands this week, was won by C. R. Collier, who covered 64 miles 430 yards, a record for a race under Tourists Trophy conditions.

The inter Varsity lawn tennis matches ended in a draw. Oxford winning the singles and Cambridge the doubles.

Inman is hoplessly behind in his billiard match with G. Gray, the young Australian having run to his points at some of the sessions without the Englishman having a chance of going to the table.

BOMBAY TOWN REFUSE.

Purchase of Motor Wgagons

The Municipal Commissioner has forwarded the following letter to the Standing Committee: "I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of 5 steam motor wagons for the disposal of Town sweepings 5 tenders have been received. I forward herewith a copy of letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, reporting on the tenders, and for the reasons therein mentioned have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee, to a contract being entered into with Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., for Leyland Motors, Ltd. for the purchase of 5 steam motor wagons at a total cost of Rs. 45,225, which will be met from the grant of Rs. 50,000 for purchase of 5 motor wagons."

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, reported as under.

I divided the wagons offered into three general classes and the same classification may be adopted for the wagon now offered, viz.:—

1. Wagons in which the engine and gears are entirely enclosed and carried under the body. This class includes the "Leyland" by Leyland Motors, Ld. and the "Sentinel" offered by Messrs. Bradbury, Brady and Co.

2. Wagons in which the engines are carried on the top of the boiler or under the body, and gears are only shrouded or open. This class includes the "Stewart Thornycroft" offered by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. and the "Aveling and Porter" offered by Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co.

3. Wagons in which the engine is carried in some intermediate position. The "Yorkshire" wagon offered by Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ld., in which a vertical enclosed engine is placed behind the driver's and the unenclosed gears are placed under the wagon body, represents this class.

For the reasons given in my above-mentioned letter, I consider that any wagon which has the gears entirely enclosed has a considerable advantage in point of maintenance over the wagon in which the gears are only shrouded or left open, and in proof of this I would quote on the one hand the Thornycroft steam meat van in which it was necessary to renew some parts of the unenclosed gears three times and other parts twice during its life of 7 years, and on the other hand the enclosed gears of the "Leyland" wagon in which after a little over one and half year's work no perceptible wear has taken place. I am therefore of opinion that reasons given and also because there is only a small difference in price, consideration of the offer should be confined to the wagons in class (1) above.

The first three wagons purchased for the Health Department use were of Messrs. Leyland's manufacture and the 2 subsequently sanctioned, which are now under delivery, are of the same make. The quotation of Rs. 9,045 per wagon now tendered by the same manufacturers for 5 wagons is reasonable and is Rs. 200 per wagon less than the amount to be paid for the two wagons last purchased. The "Leyland" wagons is a thoroughly well made machine but is not without its defects in design. Some of the defects found in the first lot of wagons have been remedied in the last supply, but it is disappointing to note that some have not, the makers contending that the troubles which have been met with have not been experienced in England, and that they must be put down to careless handling. This is granted but my contention is that is easier to alter the design than to change the habits of inattention and indifference of the local material of which drivers are made. If therefore I was confident that another wagon of the some class was equal in every respect to the "Leyland" wagon as now made and was offered at the same price I should be inclined to recommend to put them in competition against one another.

The "Sentinel" wagon had been made in considerable number and is believed to have given its users satisfaction in England, and had it been a question of the purchase of one wagon. I should have been prepared to recommend the purchase of a "Sentinel" to allow of the respective merits of the two wagons under local conditions being put to the test. As however this is a large order and I am of opinion after very careful consideration that the "Leyland" has the advantage of the "Sentinel" on points especially for town use, I am not able the risk of recommending the purchase of the "Sentinel."

My recommendation is, therefore, that five wagons should be purchased from Messrs Leyland Motors Ld., at a total cost of Rs. 45,225. The cost can be met from the grant of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned in the current year's Budget under Section 7, new stock, purchase of 5 motor wagons for the disposal of Town sweepings.

HARROW DINNER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

His Excellency gave the annual Harrow dinner this evening, and amongst those present were the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, Col. W. H. Sitwell, Mr. A. M. Stow, I. C. S., Lieut.-Colonel E. C. Tidswell, Major A. B. Cunningham, R. E., Major W. F. G. Wyndham, M. V. O., Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Captain C. L. Storr, Captain C. F. G. Lang, the Hon'ble Mr. A. O. W. C. Wild-Forester, Captain G. L. Whatford, Captain W. L. White, the Hon'ble Mr. H. G. O. Bridgeman, Mr. F. G. Nicholas and Mr. C. W. Fladgate.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

At to-day's opium sale, 1,260 chests of Bihar and 1,270 chests of Benares opium were offered. The prices realised were much lower than at the last sale, the average for Bihar being Rs. 1,791, and for Benares Rs. 1,691, while last month's average was Rs. 3,161 and Rs. 2943 respectively. The total proceeds of to-day's sale were Rs. 44,05,700, while last month with 2,620 chests were sold, the proceeds amounted to Rs. 78,86,175.

MAJOR BOURKE, I.M.S., has been selected to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Milne, I. M. S., as Assay Master, Bombay.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and th greatest toilet discovery, to the age Of all Chemists an Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Imperial Conference.

TREATY ARRANGEMENTS.

London, June 17.

At yesterday's sitting of the Imperial Conference, Mr. Asquith presided.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Canada) submitted a resolution requesting the British Government to enter into negotiations with the Powers with a view of relieving the Dominions desiring from the operation of treaties without interfering with the application of the latter to the rest of the Empire. Australia's experience was, he said, that when she wished to give preference to British goods in British ships she was prevented by the most-favoured-nation clause. This showed the necessity for his proposal. Canada was faced with a similar difficulty in giving preference. It had been suggested that his proposal would destroy the principle of commercial unity but no two of the Dominion tariffs agreed, and commercial diversity existed instead of commercial unity. It was not difficult to understand that when Great Britain made a treaty to suit her own requirements she might not suit the Dominions. The first effort should be to develop the trade as far as possible with the motherland, and the second should be not to confine the efforts to British markets, but to allow as the second object to increase the trade with other nations. In the third place any benefits given by the Dominions to other nations should be given to the motherland and the other Dominions.

Mr. Fisher (Australia) said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's arguments commended themselves to the Commonwealth. The Dominions appreciated the difficulties, and they strongly wished, without embarrassing the home Government, to have the treaties modified in the way proposed.

Sir Joseph Ward (New Zealand), Sir Edward Morris Newfoundland, and Mr. Botha South Africa supported the resolution.

Sir Edward Gray (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), said he could accept the resolution. He realised that the old treaties, not containing the option of the newer ones, must sometimes embarrass the Dominions. Questions were raised with Italy in response to the Commonwealth's request and a reply was received that it would be necessary to denounce the existing treaty and to negotiate a new one. If that attitude were generally adopted, it would be inconvenient to denounce an old treaty before a new agreement was secured. The case might be met by agreeing to open negotiations for modifications. If that failed it would be best to negotiate a new treaty without denouncing the old one. He accepted the resolution on that understanding.

The resolution was adopted.

TRADE RELATIONS.

The Commonwealth's resolution urging the encouragement of fuller commercial intercourse within the Empire was then discussed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in supporting the resolution, said it would be difficult to secure an improvement without more information. He, therefore, moved to approach the King to appoint a Royal Commission, representing Great Britain and the overseas Dominions, to investigate the Empire's natural resources, the development attained and attainable, the facilities for production, manufacture, and distribution, the trade of each part with the others and the outside world, the food, raw material, and requirements of each, the sources thereof available, and what extent the trade between the different parts was affected by existing legislation, beneficially or otherwise.

Mr. Harcourt (Secretary of State for the Colonies), said the resolution was another step in the policy which was the governing note of the Conference, namely, not Imperial concentration, but Imperial co-operation. In one respect the resolution might be misunderstood. He proposed to add "and by what methods consistent with the existing fiscal policy of each part the trade could be improved any extended." This would show that the commission was not intended to make recommendations of one policy for the Dominions of the motherland, but to put the whole of the Empire in a better position for future co-operation.

Mr. Fisher (Australia) said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's resolution offered a practical way of dealing with difficult questions. The commission must look freely into every matter likely to afford useful information, and it should not dogmatise upon the right methods by which the different countries should conduct their own affairs. It was essential that the commission should include men of the highest standing.

Sir Joseph Ward said that the proposal met the position, as it would practically enable them to deal with trade matters at present in the air. Mr. Harcourt's addendum was essential, if workable decisions were desired.

Mr. Asquith said that the Conference was indebted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his practical proposition to prepare the way and possibly make the way plain for effective action for the next Conference or sooner. The Commission would be an advisory body, with reference as wide as words could make without making suggestions as to the state's policy anywhere. Every Dominion should pursue the fiscal policy best suited to its requirements. The Commission would visit every part of the Empire, and the Government would secure the best men possible to act upon it.

Mr. Fisher declared that the Commonwealth was ready to share the expense as the burden ought not to rest entirely upon the motherland.

Sir Joseph Ward and Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought similarly.

Mr. Asquith replied that he was grateful for the suggestion.

The amended resolution was passed.

ALL-RED ROUTE.

Sir Joseph Ward submitted a resolution in favour of establishing the "all-red" mail route to Australasia via Canada. He had the assurance, he said, of shipping men that they could give a 20 knots service in the Pacific, as the difficulties existing four years back with regard to coaling had disappeared. Although the opening of the Panama Canal might considerably affect the system he desired that the "all-red" service should be instituted, as he looked upon Canada as the halfway house between New Zealand and Great Britain.

Sir Edward Morris also presented a motion advocating a fast service between Newfoundland and Great Britain.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier favour Sir Joseph Ward's motion.

Mr. Fisher said that while much could be said sentimentally the practical side must stand on its merits. They could not draw a distinction between the service to Australia via South Africa and that to Australia via New Zealand and Canada. The Suez route might have difficulties, but it had much to commend it. From the Australian standpoint, the retranshipment of goods across Canada made the proposal impracticable. He regretted that the Commonwealth could not support the resolution.

Mr. Lloyd-George, (Chancellor of the Exchequer), said that sentimentally the all-red service was desirable, but the practical difficulties, were great. Since the last Conference the question had been investigated, and a committee had found that the cost of a 21 knots service would be prohibitive, while that of an 18 knots service would be enormously high. The service would be dependent upon passengers, as they could not hope to carry goods across the American Continent. There would be a considerable loss on the Pacific side, although the Atlantic service might pay after years. He thought the question might be referred to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Royal Commission.

Sir Joseph Ward declared that a scheme merely for carrying goods would be useless and impracticable. He amended his resolution to affirm that it was desirable that Great Britain should connect with Canada and Newfoundland and through Canada with Australia and New Zealand by the best mail service available.

The amended resolution was carried.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

At Thursday's sitting of the Imperial Conference, Sir Joseph Ward, in urging the establishment of a chain of wireless telegraph stations, declared that the latter would make the Empire largely independent of the cables, in the event of an emergency.

Mr. Herbert Samuel (Imperial Postmaster-General) said it was desirable that such a chain should be established throughout the Empire strategically and commercially. The home Government considered that the stations should be State-owned and that they should be speedily established. It proposed to make a beginning with six stations, one each in England, Cyprus, Aden, Bombay, Singapore, and Western Australia, to be linked with New Zealand. It might be desirable that one of the wireless telegraph companies should erect the stations, but failing satisfactory terms the Admiralty might undertake the work, each of the Dominions bearing the cost of the local stations. As the Singapore station would be exclusively a connecting link the cost should be borne by all.

Mr. Graaf (South Africa), supported the resolution. When the Aden station was erected, South Africa would consider the matter of the erection of a high-power station as a link.

Mr. Samuel suggested the pooling of the working expenses and receipts.

After Mr. Samuel's statement, Sir Joseph Ward amended his motion in the direction of affirming the desirableness of establishing State-owned wireless stations.

Mr. Harcourt (Secretary of State for the Colonies) replying to Mr. Pearce, said that the Pacific Islands would not be overlooked in the ultimate development of the scheme.

Sir Joseph Ward said he thought it would be more satisfactory if Australia and New Zealand carried out local requirements, sharing the cost of the Singapore station.

Mr. Fisher (Australia) declared that the Commonwealth intended to proceed with its own scheme, and it reserved the right to erect stations where it pleased. He supported Mr. Samuel's scheme, but he wished to make it clear that he did not commit himself to the financial side of it.

The amended resolution was adopted.

PENNY POSTAGE.

When Sir Joseph Ward's resolution for the establishment of penny postage throughout the Empire was under discussion,

Mr. Samuel showed that the average cost of handling each letter and reply to the different parts of the Empire was 1 1-6d. It would take fourteen years to recoup the loss incurred by extending penny postage to the United States.

Sir Joseph Ward substituted for his original motion the 1907 resolution, which was reaffirmed.

THE SHIPPING RESOLUTION.

Mr. Graaf (South Africa) submitted a resolution in favour of concerted action to promote better trade and postal communications within the Empire and to discourage shipping combines. In support of his resolution he instanced the excessive ocean freight rates charged between South Africa and Great Britain compared with those charged between Great Britain and Australia. The Union was determined to establish an open freight market.

Mr. Sydney Buxton (President of the Board of Trade) said the feeling among the British merchant shippers was not so strongly opposed to deferred rebates as to justify legislative prohibition of the system.

AGRICULTURAL PESTS.

An Imperial Agricultural Conference was opened at the Colonial Office yesterday. Among those present were Sir William Hall-Jones (New Zealand), Mr. J. S. T. McGowen (New South Wales), Sir N. E. Lewis (Tasmania), Mr. A. A. Kirkpatrick (South Australia), and Sir Newton Moore (Western Australia.)

Lord Cromer, who presided, explained a scheme for establishing a central organisation in London to transmit information to enable the Dominions and the colonies to legislate against agricultural pests.

Mr. McGowen proposed and Sir N. E. Lewis seconded a resolution, declaring that the scheme was highly advantageous, and that steps should be taken to obtain the adhesion of the colonies to it.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

INCOME-TAX.

London, June 19.

At Friday afternoon's sitting of the Imperial Conference New Zealand's resolution regarding the double income-tax and also Mr. Botha's resolution on the same subject and the death duties were withdrawn.

Sir Joseph Ward, in speaking on the New Zealand resolution, said he recognised from Mr. Lloyd-George's explanation, at a sub-conference where the matter was fully discussed, that the proposed change would be so serious so far as the British Government was concerned as to make the acceptance of the resolution impossible; but it would be very advantageous if some system could be arranged to mitigate or obviate the present hardship suffered by income-tax payers.

Mr. Botha declared that he was disappointed with the little progress made with the question since the last Conference. He suggested that the motherland should exempt persons with small incomes so long as they resided in one Dominion. The position might be partly met by extending the principle embodied in the imperial legislation regarding death duties. If the home Government were unable to go the whole way he suggested that where a resident of the United Kingdom invested money in the colonies he should pay only the difference between the colonial and the Imperial income-taxes. This would stimulate British investment within the Empire and diminish the amount invested elsewhere.

Mr. Lloyd George asserted that the abolition of the double income-tax would involve a loss to the British Exchequer of £2,000,000 a year, and the amount would tend to increase. Great Britain was the world's greatest lending country. She had £3,000,000,000 invested overseas, and if the income-tax revenue were made dependent upon the amount charged in the countries where the money was invested, it would cause an imposition of another penny and later, probably, of twopence on the residence of Great Britain. It was impossible for him to face such a contingency immediately after the great struggle of 1909-10. Regarding the exemption suggested by Mr. Botha, the amount was small, but the difficulty was administrative. It would be impossible to check the accuracy of the claims, and the authorities would be compelled to accept every claimant's statement. Mr. Botha's final suggestion which was now advanced for the first time, raised a point worthy of consideration. He would ascertain its possible effect and decide his attitude later on.

Mr. Botha said he hoped for early uniform legislation with regard to the death duties in South Africa. He suggested that the death duties should be charged to companies only the country where they were registered.

Mr. Lloyd-George remarked that the proposed concession regarding death duties would ultimately cost the British exchequer £2,500,000 a year. The provision in the Finance Act in question was applicable to 35 colonies, and the arrangement was generally satisfactory, although it did not appear to work well in South Africa. If the companies wanted the advantage of the British market it was only fair that the Exchequer should tax them.

Mr. F. S. Malan (South Africa) asked would Mr. Lloyd-George consider a suggestion to pay the difference between the colonial and the home taxes in connection with the death duties equally with the income-tax.

Mr. Lloyd-George promised to consider the question, but he expressed the opinion that it was rather a difficult matter.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

The Conference briefly discussed the Commonwealth's resolution, recommending reform in the coinage of the Empire.

Sir Joseph Ward said that personally he favoured the recognition of sovereigns and dollars. He suggested the appointment of a Commission with a view of considering the possibility of a uniform system.

Mr. G. F Pearce declared that Australians were in favour of the decimal system.

Mr. Lloyd-George said that the metric system would cause serious disorganisation, especially in the cotton trade and the double system of sovereigns and dollars would cause serious confusion. He would not care to undertake the responsibility of such a revolutionary change.

The subject was then dropped.

SHIPPING COMBINES.

Consideration was then given to the resolution submitted by Mr. Graaf (South Africa) in favour of concerted action to promote better trade and postal communications within the Empire and to discourage shipping combines.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, (President of the Board of Trade), suggested to add the following words:—"In so far as such combines are prejudicial to trade." He must not, however, he said, be considered as necessarily agreeing with all of Mr. Graaf's arguments or conclusions. They must look at the question from a more general standpoint. He reminded the Conference that in connection with the Royal Commission on Rebates (1906), upon which the Dominions were represented, neither the majority nor the minority report made very drastic suggestions. The Commission proposed not the abolition of rebates but the creation of associations of those concerned with certain powers to be conferred by the Board of Trade. The initiative in carrying out the proposals was largely left to the parties interested, but the shippers, merchants, traders, and manufacturers had not manifested any great desire to press the Board of Trade. Recently he invited a conference of the parties interested to meet him at the Board of Trade, but the support they were prepared to give any drastic legislation was not encouraging. The fact was that there was a considerable difference of opinion as to how far under proper conditions the shipping conferences and the system they involved were an advantage or a disadvantage to the country's trade, and in view of the magnitude of our mercantile marine, it was not easy for him to legislate concerning its interest unless a considerable body of opinion was behind him. The Government would, however, keep the matter under consideration and watch the developments in South Africa and elsewhere.

Mr. L.P. Brodeur said that Canada had no serious objection to the motion, but a serious injustice was being done to Canada not by the shipping conferences but by the British insurers' combine in inserting a clause in policies imposing a higher premium upon a ship entering a British North American port.

Mr. Pearce stated that experience had set Australians very definitely against rebates, and legislation in connection with the coastal trade had proved that the suppression of rebates had not interfered with the regularity of the service, the stability of the rates, and other matters beneficial to trade. The conference system was a distinct disadvantage to the United Kingdom, and he was surprised that Mr. Buxton had not received more support from British traders with a view of taking action. The Royal Commission referred to showed that under the shipping conference lines the preferential system operated in favour of the United States as against Britain. It also disclosed the fact that the system extended to the Australian overseas trade. There was a strong agitation in Australia in favour of the Government running liners between Australia and Great Britain in order to prevent the producer from being exploited and deprived of the profits of the market. He mentioned that the recent Australian mail contract fixed the rates of freight and conditions.

Sir Joseph Ward said he considered that South Africa had a substantial grievance. He supported the resolution, although so far as New Zealand was concerned, he was unable to agree to all of Mr. Graaf's arguments, South Africa had special difficulties, but New Zealand must also study the particular needs of her own people owing to the peculiarities of her trade and position. If rebates did not exist for her oversea trade many of her traders would be compelled to pay double rates for special articles of commerce. Large refrigerating steamers were required for frozen meat and dairy produce, and if tramp steamers were given ordinary cargo which did not require refrigeration double rates would have to be paid for frozen meat and dairy produce. He had always insisted that the smallest producer should be placed upon an equality with the largest shipper. New Zealand had, on the whole, placed her shipping business on a satisfactory footing, but he recognised South Africa's difficulties.

Mr. Graaf replied that South Africa intended to proceed until she obtained reasonable shipping rates and conditions.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

The Reciprocity Agreement.

Washington, June 17.

In the Senate yesterday, the motion for the second reading of the Bill for the ratification of the Canadian-American tariff reciprocity agreement was passed. Senator Townsend announced that he would introduce an amendment instructing President Taft to undertake further negotiations with Canada with a view of securing wider reciprocity.

Threatening Letters.

London, June 18.

In the Bow-street Police Court yesterday, a former police inspector, named Syme, was charged with having sent to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., a latter in which he threatened to make an attack in public upon the person of Mr. Winston Churchill (Secretary of State for the Home Office.) He was also charged with having sent a letter in which he threatened to kill sub-Divisional Inspecter Reed, against whom he had a grievance. The accused was remanded.

Black Hand Trial.

Rome, June 18.

Trial of the Black Hand members on a charge of murder is still dragging on at Viterbo, and the conflicting evidence adduced by the prosecution now amounts to a scandal. Some of the depositions have been withdrawn, and several of the witnesses are being prosecuted on charges of perjury. So far there has been little real evidence against the prisoners.

Antarctic Exploration.

London, June 18.

Dr. Mawson, the leader of the Australian Antarctic Expedition, is going to Paris to discuss with the Prince of Monaco the matter of the best gear for deep-sea dredging operation. The Prince has already arranged for a member of the scientific staff of the expedition to undergo training in the Oceanographical Laboratory in Monaco. Dr. Mawson states that his ship, the Aurora, now in dry dock, is a roomy vessel a little smaller than the Terra Nova.

Aviation.

Paris, June 19.

In the presence of 700,000 persons, 40 aeronauts started yesterday in the Paris-Brussels-London aeroplane race.

M. Lendron fell at Chateau-Thierry and was burned to death through the petrol tank exploding and setting fire to his machine.

At Soissons, M. Dalger was severely injured through his aeroplane collapsing.

M. Princeteau, who was killed while practising just before the race started, made desperate efforts to escape from the wreckage of his machine, when the latter fell and caught fire, but he was suffocated by smoke. His brother witnessed his tragic death, but owing to the fierceness of the flames in which the aeroplane was enveloped he was unable to render him any assistance.

M. Vidaat reached Liege (203 miles from Paris) in 189mins. 54secs., and M. Vedrines and M. Weyman arrived at the same place within 240mins. Four other competitors reached Liege later on.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

WE are requested to state that owing to the date fixed (Wednesday, 5th July) for the Executive and Financial Committee Meetings clashing with another meeting in the Municipal Hall at the same hour, the meetings of the Exhibition Committees will now be held at the office of the Exhibition in Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, to-morrow Thursday, 6th July, at 6 p.m, instead of on Wednesday.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

A White Paper has been issued containing reports from Sir Alexander Hosie, His Majesty's Consul-General at Tientsin, respecting the opium question in China. After attending as British delegate the Shanghai International Opium Commission in 1909, Sir Alexander was appointed to investigate personally the production of opium in China, and the reports now issued give details of the cultivation of the poppy and the production of opium in the provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Kanou, Szechuan, and Yunnan. The Consul-General gives it as his opinion, as a result of his investigations, that in each of the provinces visited the measures of suppression which have been instituted in recent years have led to a marked reduction in the cultivation of the poppy, and consequently in the production of opium. The Foreign Office has issued in the Treaty Series the text of the agreement between the United Kingdom and China relating to opium, which was signed at Pekin on the 8th of last month.

THE MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The Madras Hockey Tournament began yesterday, when two games were played. The M. C. C. met the Madras Volunteer Guards and the latter won by 3 goals to 2. The Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry met the Cameron Highlanders and the former team won by 3 goals to one. Fine weather favoured the play and a large crowds assembled.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

B. V. A. vs. Byculla Ry. Institute.

Tuesday evening's fixture in the Harwood League was played on the Cooperage ground, Bombay, between the teams of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and the Byculla Railway Institute. Rain threatened all day and before the match a steady shower came down.

The B. V. A. first made the attack and soon after the openng of play Winckler lost a good chance by shooting feebly behind. Then Forbes made a good run on the wing and put in a centre which Smith picked up and cleared. Play was now uninteresting for a time but in favour of the B. V. A., who lost more than one opportunity of scoring. At last Dickson very nearly got past Smith, but when Wheeler might have scored easily from the rebound he put the ball behind. Once more a good chance of scoring was missed by Winckler, who shot wide. Dickson came up and netted the ball, but was given "offside." Again Dickson almost scored, but the ball rolled along the goal mouth and Smith kicked away. The Byculla team now made an attack on their opponents' goal and in saving from a shot by Banfield. Vardon was forced to concede a corner which, however, remained unconverted. An uninteresting half was brought to a close without any score being recorded on either side.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery ..... nil.
Byculla Ry. Institute ..... nil.

After changing over, Dickson made a good run, but was unsupported by the rest of the forward line and the ball was taken into the Volunteers' territory. More desultory play supervened without any score being recorded until Smith nearly allowed a free-kick to go through his hands. Chance after chance was missed by the Volunteer forwards whose score by this time should have been at least three goals. Henderson now missed a chance for the Byculla team by finishing up a run on the wing with a shot on the wrong side of the post. After some further disconnected exchanges, time brought an end to a poor display of football, the lack of points being only due to inefficient shooting.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery ..... nil
Byculla Ry. Institute ..... nil

The teams were as follows:—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY:—Goal, Vardon; backs, Bellamy and Smith; half-backs, Mason, Navin and Vardon; forwards, Forbes, Winckler, Wheeler, Dickson and Vears.

BYCULLA RAILWAY INSTITUTE:—Goal, Smith; backs, Cotterill and Topper; half-backs, Stokes, Major, and Gardner; forwards, Henderson, Banfield, Jackson, Cusson and Lobo.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P	W	L	D	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	5	5	0	0	28	1	10
R. G. A.	5	3	1	1	18	7	7
Byculla R. Institute	6	2	3	1	4	21	5
Bombay F. C.	4	2	2	0	7	8	4
Telegraphs	4	2	2	0	4	12	4
Bombay Gymkhana	5	1	3	1	13	9	3
Y. M. C. A.	5	1	4	0	3	9	2
B. V. A.	4	1	2	1	2	12	3

Referee: Sergt. Bennett, R. Harwicks.

CRICKET.

B. V. A. vs. R. G. A.

A match was played on Sunday, on the Oval, between B. V. A. vs. R. G. A. Colabo. Won by the B. V. A. by 2 runs. Scores:—

	R.	G. A.
Lieut Brooke, b Spilling A	...	9
Sergt Thompson run out	...	2
C Q M S Henry, c and b Spilling A	...	8
Major Brewster, b Spilling A	...	2
Lieut Chapman run out	...	36
Lieut Wordsworth, not out	...	44
Gunner Stay, c Lynch, b Barker	...	7
Gunner Turner, b Barker	...	6
Gunner Webb, st Rowe, b Forbes	...	1
Gunner Edwards, b Barker	...	1
Gunner Pick, b Forbes	...	3
Extras	...	14
Total	...	133

	B.	V. A.
Sergt Graveston, run out	...	3
Mr Fischer, c Wordsworth, b Stay	...	36
Sergt Barker, b Edwards	...	2
Mr Kelly W, b Edwards	...	12
Sergt Spilling, c Brooke, b Edwards	...	39
Sergt Forbes, b Stay	...	2
Sapr Rowe, b Stay	...	4
Gunner Hearn, b Stay	...	11
Gunner Lynch, b Webb	...	12
Gunner Pitt, c Turner, b Webb	...	2
Gunner Murray, not out	...	0
Extras	...	12
Total	...	135

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB vs. ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.

A match was played on the Cross Maidan on Sunday. Scores:—

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.

Vaz (Capt), c Albquerque, b Pais	0
A D'Souza, b Pais	6
Cordero, c Albuquerque, b Pais	16
N F Ferrao, b Braganza	0
Bunyan L, b Pais	0
Lisboa, b Pais	6
J C Ferrao, c D'Mello, b Braganza	1
A F Ferrao, b Pais	7
Soaris, b Braganza	0
D'Cruz, b Pais	1
D R Martins, not out	6
Extras	15
Total	58

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

F X Continho, b Vaz	23
J P Braganza, st, b Vaz	16
Fred D'Souza, b Vaz	2
Philip D'Mello, b Vaz	2
J F Paes (Capt), b Vaz	56
D L'Souza, b Vaz	0
C Fernandes, not out	3
Albuquerque, c and b Vaz	0
Bernard Icibo, b Vaz	0
Marcus Dias, c D'Cruz, b Vaz	0
A Saldanha, did not bat.	
Extras	16
Total	123

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

"A" TEAM.

July 8—Baronet C C, Home ground.
" 15—St Xavier's College, Home ground.
" 22—B B and C I Railway, Home ground.
" 29—Hindu Gymkhana, Away.
August 5—Elphinstone C C, Home ground.
" 9a—Parsi Gymkhana, Home ground.
" 12—G I P Railway, Home ground.
" 17a—Byculla Club, Home ground.
" 19—Islam Gymkhana, Home ground.
" 26a—Hindu Gymkhana, Home ground.
" 28-29a—Poona Gymkhana, Home ground.
Sept. 2—Parsi Gymkhana, Home ground.
" 8-9a—Poona Gymkhan, Away.
" 12-13a—Kattiawar, C C, Home ground.
" 16—B B and C I Railway, Home ground.
" 18a—Islam Gymkhana, Home ground.
" 30—Bombay League, Home ground.

a—Whole day matches commence at 11-30 a.m.

"B" TEAM.

July 8—Elphinstone High School, Away ground.
" 15—New High School, Away ground.
" 22—Elphinstone, C C Away ground.
" 29—Bombay Section, P V R Home ground.
August 5—Wilson College, Away ground.
" 9a—Municipal C C Away ground.
" 12—Fort and Proprietory High School, Away ground.
" 17a—New High School, Away ground.
" 19—St Xavier's College, Away ground.
" 26—Commercial Gymkhana, Away ground.
" 28a—P and O S N Co, Away ground.
" 29a—Y M C A, Away ground.
Sept 2—Grant Medical College, Away ground.
" 9—Ziegari C C, Home ground.
" 12a—Telegraph C C, Away ground.
" 16—Y M C A, Away ground.
" 18a—Goan Portuguese C C, Away ground.

a—Whole day matches commence 11-30 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 4.

There are distinct indications to-day over the Arabian Sea, that fresh advance of the monsoon is in progress, but widespread and heavy rainfall can hardly be expected for some days, yet the rainfall has already increased in Peninsula and has extended lightly into the central parts of the country. In north-east India and Burma, the rainfall has shown a slight improvement. Victoria Point reports one and-a-half inches; Mergui and Tavoy, three; Bhamo, two; Jalpaiguri, three; Chaibass, one and-a-half; Jagdalpur, one; Goa, Bijapur and Gulbarga, two; Mormugao and Hyderabad, one and-a-half; and Kurnool, one.

The forecast show, an increase of rainfall along the weste coast, and an extension into the eastern parts of the United Provinces; a decrease in the Central Provinces and the Deccan; thunderstorms along the west Himalayas, but no important change elsewhere.

The following message was received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department Simla:—

Storm signal.—A fresh advance monsoon winds now taking place Arabian Sea: equally weather probable at sea within next few days.

LAHORE, JULY 4.

There were several shocks of earthquake at 7-6 p. m., at Lahore, this evening. No damage is reported.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade Fort Colaba.		
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	11·29	11·23	12·04	10·87
Monday, 3rd July	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	11·29	11·23	12·04	10·87
Same date last year	29·73	26·32	25·79	24·85

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, July 4.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill	In. cts. 0·00	In. cts. 10·32	In. cts. 28·55	In cts. 23·1

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th July, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·37" of rain during a duststorm. Skies are moderately clouded at Multan and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·15" of rain and Allahabad 0·12". Skies are moderately clouded at these stations and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature continues higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0·31" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Temperature is approximately normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal in Cutch and on the Kathiawar Coast and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess except on the Kathiawar Coast.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0·46", Khandwa 0·47", Akola 0·44", and Amraoti 0·32". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the northern half of the division, where temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0·49", Ratnagari 0·18", Marmagao 1·58", and Karwar 0·46". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperatures are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Sholapur has had 0·85", Bijapur 2·18", Belg

BY THE WAY.

MRS. BEECHER STOWE'S HUSBAND.

Some share, at least, of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's literary fame should be attributed to her husband, professor of Biblical criticism and Oriental languages at her father's Theological Seminary in Cincinnati. Although a convinced Calvinist of the Jonathan Edwards school, he was early associated with the progressive educational movement of the time. His memory was a storehouse of general and curious lore, and during his lifetime Mrs. Stowe had on hand an unfailing supply of accurate information on the most miscellaneous subjects. He was "the visionary boy" of her Oldtown tales, and his psychological experiences, which he recorded in writing when he was about thirty, make the most fantastic reading.

GETTING READY FOR SOUTHERN SEAS.

Dr. Douglas Mawson's ship "Aurora," the hardy sealing vessel he recently purchased for his coming voyage to the Antarctic, is now moored in a quite corner of the South-West India Dock, and men are busily at work getting her ready for the expedition. A black, wooden built craft, with massive ice plates on her bows, and rigged as a three-masted schooner, the "Aurora," the London correspondent of the "Scotsman" says, will have her appearance very much altered during the next few weeks. Fitted, as she is to be, with a new foremast carrying four square sails, she will develop from a schooner into a handy barquentine. The "Aurora," like the "Nimrod" and the "Terra Nova," was built on the Tay. She is thirty-five year's old, but has been well maintained, and is to-day as sound as a bell.

A VICAR OF MANY DIVERSIONS.

The Rev. T. H. Espin, vicar of Tow Law, Durham, suddenly achieved newspaper mention the other day by discovering a new red star, but astronomy, the "Liverpool Post" points out, is only one of his diversions. The rectory is "open house" in the evenings, a social temperance club meeting there several times a week. It is also headquarters and armoury of the Boys' Brigade. In the garden is maintained an open-air sanatorium for consumptives. The rector leads the local company of Boy Scouts. He has services every day at 7 a.m., and puts in most of his day with his parish duties.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

At night Mr. Espin is in his observatory. He discovered his first star when twenty years old. Since then his discoveries have nearly doubled the number of the known banded spectra type of stars, the work being done with a spectroscope invented by himself. He has found and measured 1,052 double stars. He treats sick parishioners with an X-ray machine which he built himself. When he wishes to amuse his friends he does so with two cats which he has taught to perform parlour tricks. He plays good cricket, likes gold and a rubber of whist.

ROBESPIERRES DEATH MASK.

Two or three years ago the Carnavalet Museum in Paris exhibited a death mask of Robespierre. It was supposed to have been executed by the celebrated Curtius, who showed it to Paris in his waxworks at the close of the Revolution. It now seems that this mask is a fraud, and there exists another one in London which is genuine, for it was taken from the corpse of Robespierre by Madame Tussau herself who was a niece of Curtius. It is now in the Chamber of Horrors in the Marylebone-road. Recently, says the "Debats" Lord Redesdale made a comparison of the two heads. Rodespierre was wounded before his death on the left side of his face, and in the waxwork at the Carnavalet Museum the scar is on the right, but the scar in Madame Tussaud's model is on the left. This is a good presumption that the latter is genuine. The directors of Madame Tussaud's have now offered a reproduction of their original to the Carnavalet Museum, and the French Ambassador has gladly accepted it.

THE GOLD CUP AT ASCOT.

The Gold Cup, which will be run for at Ascot in mail week, is perhaps the most coveted trophy of the Turf. It has had a rather chequered career, partly resulting from our political history. In 1844 Czar Nicholas I. visited England, and was so pleased with the race for the Cup that he asked to be allowed to substitute a piece of plate. A very handsome trophy was this "Emperor's Plate," being a reduced copy of the famous statue of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg, ornamented with figures of Russian soldiers, and with views of Windsor Castle, the Kremlin, and the Winter Palace. When the Crimean war broke out the Gold Cup regained the place of honour on the Thursday programme. Four years ago the Gold Cup was cleverly stolen before the eyes of the custodians.

DEAN SWIFT AT ASCOT.

The world would probably have been enriched with a description of the first Ascot Meeting from the racy pen of the author of "Gulliver's Travels" but for Dean Swift's objection to riding. In August 1711 he writes to Stella: "I missed the race today by coming too late when everybody's coach was gone, and ride I would not." He had written previously: "While at Windsor Dr. Arbuthnot went out with me to show me the place; we overtook Miss Forester, a maid of honnur, on her palfrey; we made her go along with us. We saw a place they have made for a famous horse-race to-morrow, where the Queen will come."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ENGINEERING.

Those who condemn the public-school system as hopelessly behind the times should take note of the results in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos issued at Cambridge. Six candidates were placed in the First Class. One of them was from Winchester, one from King's County School, Warwick, one from Rugby, one from Charterhouse, one from Blundell's, and one from Cardiff Intermediate School. The Rugby man was awarded a mark of distinction in the theory of structures. Clearly the public-school teaching of the present day is no bad preparation for the special study of a subject which is as remote as possible from the old-style scholastic traditions.

UNDERPAID LIBRARIANS.

The June issue of the "Library Assistant," the official journal of the Library Assistants' Association contains an interesting report on the status of public librabrians in the United Kingdom, compiled from information supplied by all the principal libraries. Comment is made on the decidedly inadequate remuneration of the great majority of library officials. Chief librarians' salaries vary from £70 to £700 per annum, but the average is about £250. Sub-librarians receive from £40 to £300, the average is maximum salary of these officials being about £120. Other assistants receive anything from five or six shillings a week to £100 per annum. In many instances library authorities pay their caretakers and porters at a higher rate than their librarians.

FILLING UP THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The announcement that the American Senate has finally approved the draft Constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico marks the last stage in the evolution of those territories to the full-blown dignity of statehood. Columbia, Alaska, and the Indian reservation are the only "territories" remaining in the Union, and there is little prospect of these changing their status for many years to come. Under the Constitution the star of a new State must be added to the flag on the first Independent Day following the admission of the State. The last star was added for Oklahoma in 1908, the star of Utah preceding it by twelve years. There are now forty-six stars on the American flag, and when next month those of Arizona and New Mexico are added the six rows of stars will for the first time be complete with eight stars in each.

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(SUAVITER)

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RETIREMENT OF DISTINGUISHED CHAPLAIN.

The Rev. R. F. Collins, D. S. O., Senior Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Forces, who has just retired on reaching the age of sixty, had over, thirty-two years service, and has a very fine record. He served during the Egyptain campaign, 1882 and was present at Tel-el-Kebir with the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and in the Soudan, 1884-85, when he was present at the battles of Hasheen and Jamai, and was promoted for gallantry during the action of McNeill's zareba, he crossing a fire-swept zone to deliver an urgent message in a distant part of the field. During the South African campaign, he was with the 1st Division, and was present at the battles of Tugela Heighs, Spion Kop, Laing's Nek, and Belfast, as well as at the relief of Ladysmith, being mentioned in dispatches and given the D.S.O. Almost up to the time of his retirement, he was stationed at Aldershot, where he was exceedingly popular with all ranks.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EARRINGS IN FAVOUR.

"Earrings just now are as generally worn as brooches, pendants, or rings, and it is necessary to keep them at all prices in a great range of designs," said a high-class London Jeweller, when asked whether the Coronation was establishing any new demands in regard to ornaments. It has been widely noticed at the various events that the Queen has honoured with her presence, as in her latest portraits, that her Majesty favours their wear, and is said indeed, to like them particularly, as a part of the jewellery she uses. As a rule, the Queen wears beautiful solitaire diamonds or pearls, or else the cluster form, and whether in day or evening dress they seem always complete and enhance the beauty of the rest of the parure. This marked revival in wear of earrings is interesting, for perhaps it is the oldest, as it is certainly the most widely distributed form of feminine adornment in the world. One goes very far back into the dim past of history when the servant of Abraham south Rebekah for his master's son's bride and "put the earrings upon her face and the bracelets upon her hands," or when Ezekiel spoke of them symbolically as among the beauties of a regenerated Jerusalem, to realise something of their antiquity; Babylon and ancient Egypt have yielded up examples of what was thus worn by the ladies of those dead and gone kingdoms. In the Rig Veda there is repeated reference to them, and Homer's allusion to Juno, when

"Fair, beaming pendants tremble in her ear;
Each seems illumined with a triple star,"

comes to mind. Literally from China to Peru they are worn. If Regent-street and Bond-street on the one hand are turning out the lovely little creations of the moment, you will find primitive woman in Central Africa delighting no less in some clumsy monstrosity of brass and glass, which she thinks will add to her dusky charms. For the instinct is the same; the sex believes that they add an attraction peculiarly and distinctively their own.

THE PASSING OF A CLOUD.

Up to perhaps three years ago the earring had suffered a period of eclipse. Perhaps this was in some degree due to the debased and ugly shapes into which it passed during the middle decades of the last century. Long, heavy, and solid, in plain gold, it often constituted part of a "suite," in which the brooch and locked corresponded. Yet even in those degenerate days there were great ladies of exalted rank who never abandoned their earrings, and that fact gave them a distinction which began by almost imperceptible degrees to lead to their readoption. The French woman, with her innate good taste and her consummate wisdom in regard to all that emphasises her personality, never gave them up. Moreover, she always chose them as she still does, with a true appreciation of their importance in comparison with other items of jewellery. She realises, too that no matter how dusty, how shabby, how ill-conditioned a costume may look after a long train or motor, journey, a pair of good earings constitutes a very reliable indication of the wearer's social status, and thus they made and retained an appeal to her on the practical as well as the purely decorative side. At the signs of a return to more general wear began to be manifested, the great jewellers paid more attention to the designs and workmanship, and the result is that the earring is to-day in demand greater than ever before.

SOME PRETTY STYLES.

Perhaps the leading note in the fashionable earring of the season is the absence of the exaggerated or assertive. It would be difficult to say that one style greatly predominates, for the solitaire, the cluster, and the drop all have their admirers and wearers. If, however, one is more generally seen than the others, it is the last, and the reason is not far to seek. It is so delicately pretty, and the variety of treatment that can be given to it commends it to every possible taste. In lenght it runs from an inch to an inch and a quarter, rarely exceeding the latter. When diamonds are employed there may be a larger stone at the top and bottom, connected by smaller single stones, or a series of tiny devices of leaves, or scrolls or stars. For the setting platinum is employed, and is practically invisible in its extreme lightness, so that the effect is that of dancing radiancy with every movement of the wearer. Diamonds are also frequently employed in conjunction with pearls, and are admirable, and there are handsome designs that have a pearshaped pearl in the centre, encircled by diamonds in ovels or scrolls Pearls alone are used in some very charming examples. They can form small clusters at the end of delicate little chains with single whole pearls, or a little group may meet on a diamond bar, from which a fringe of three or four lines may drop gracefully. Or, again, a tiny sirclet of pearls may surround a larger pear shaped gem in the centre. Then again, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds are often employed in conjunction with diamonds, and very pretty and generally becoming to a fair skin is the turquoise in earrings. It is, in fact, much used in them just now. Some of the very prettiest designs at the present time are turning to most effective purpose some of the semi-precious stones as the amethyst, tourmaline, peridot or pink topaz, and these, of course, meet the wants of the modestly filled purse in the happiest manner. With a few tiny diamonds or pearls, and made up upon the lightiest of settings, these are wholly desirable as the stones all enjoy at present most fashionable approval, and they have a new and smart appearance entirely their own. The skill and taste which the leading jewellers devote to these rather less costly stones accounts, indeed largely for the popularity which the earrings made from them have gained in such marked degree.

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BOOKS AND BOOKSMEN.

There can be no doubt that the movement in favour of granting Latin a more predominant place in French secondery education is gathering head. The present state of things perpetuates one of those moods which seem at times to visit France when she does penance at the church door in sheet and candle for being France and not some other nation. The other nation in this case was England—to begin with at any rate. M. Demolins had preached the superiority of the educational system of the Anglo-Saxon, and, as if to emphasise his teaching, the Fashoda incident had followed, so that France had an "introspective moment" and was inclined to reform her education especially in respect of the place given to Latin. Lemaitre, who for the time being laid aside his gentle irony and his toying with graceful phrases, urged her very eloquently to do so. He spoke with authority as himself a brilliant classical scholar and for nine years a university professor and he declared that the time spent by nine out of every ten graduates on Latin was doubly wasted, for in it they failed to master a language which even if they had mastered it, could do them no good. His testimony to the uselessness of Latin in his own case came as a surprise to many who attributed to his classical studies something of the perfection of his style. He declared he had forgotten all his Greek, and had to read Latin only about twice or three times a year. It was not Latin that awoke his literary perceptions, for he was impassioned of Florian and Lamartine when Latin was still mere "corvee," while the formation of his heart and soul was due not to Virgil and Cicero but to a long list of native authors, from Rabelais down to Renan. And then his style? Well, even that he will not attribute to the study of Latin, for it is not better than Veuillot's or George Sand's who had no Latin.

NO QUESTION FOR AN ENGLISHMAN.

It is the privilege of a Frenchman to put things in an extreme way, but there is enough of common sense behind all this to make Lemaitre's opponents of to-day ask themselves whether nine years is a long enough trial for a statute. It is not, however, a point for an Englishman to decide. The "Latin question" in France is very different from that of "compulsory Greek" in England. French has very intimate relations with Latin. She is the most beautiful daughter of that beautiful mother. Latin ideals far more than Greek prevailed at the Renaissance, and they shared with Greek the ascendancy in the seventeenth century. Moreover eminent contemporary writers talk of their indebtedness to Latin. Mme. Tinayre, though no scholar, was careful to acquire Latin, and declared that to write French without knowing Latin was like trying to build without a foundation. M. Marcel Prevost the other day in "Les Annales" said the same thing even more eloquently, while Anatole France reads no modern writers but sucks at the classics as at a marrow bone. "I have," he says, "a desperate attachment to Latin studies. Without them, the beauty of the French genius would be gone. We are Latins. The milk of the she-wolf is the best part of our blood."

THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

In one of the German reviews a writer has been discussing the literature of the cinematograph. Now many of the scenarios of the dramas represented by the cinematograph are drawn up by first-class playwrights, and one sees at times upon the screen plays of classic rank in which there figure the foremost actors in Europe. Nevertheless one grudges the application of the word literature to the repertoire of the electric theatre on the ground that literature means language and what we have there is drama without language. The absence of dialogue limits this genre in two ways. For one thing it limits the possibilities of the plot. If a plot becomes in any way elaborate or if it takes an unusual turn the spectator gets off the scent of the story. Then it limits the emotional appeal. Deaths do not harrow and marriages do not gratify, and one can watch the most momentous happenings with a philosophic tranquillity which would do credit to the most consistent frequenter of the painted Stoa. The writer in question, however, throws out a happy suggestion when he advocates a more frequent representation of classic stories which involve the element of the marvellous. The cinematograph is well adapted to represent the optical illusion of the man who thought he saw an elephant upon the window-sill, but looked again and saw it was an antibilious pill, and there is a good deal of this of a trivial sort in circulation already. But there is certainly an opening for the production of stories of the fantastic sort such as Poe and Hoffmann wrote, or for adventures such as those of Baron Munchausen—the delight of ingenuous youth—and for the whole world's treasure of fairy tales. It is interesting to remember that it was upon this element of marvellous that the chief instance of the drama without dialogue upon the English stage came at last to rely. Those were Rich's pantomimes. Later-woven with some story from, say, Ovid's "Methamorphosis," the course of Harlequint's courtship of Columbine would evolve, the centre of interest being the miracles wrought by the former's wand. "There would be," says that Thomas Davies at whose house Boswell first met Johnson, "the transformation of places and temples into huts and cottages, of men and women into wheelbarrows and joint stools, of trees turned to houses, colonnades to beds of tulips, and mechanic's shops into serpents and ostriches."

PRINTERS' PIE.

During the nine years of its existence "Printers' Pie" has become such an institution that a very wide circle of readers will be interested to hear of changes that are pending in the matter of its production and proprietorship. Hitherto the whole burden of editing and the full financial risk of the publication have been borne by Mr. W. H. Spottiswoode. It is now to become the possession of a limited liability company the shares of which are to be apportioned among the various funds to support which the volume was called into existence. The success of the undertaking in Mr. Spottiswoode's hands may be judged by the following figures. Of the first number in 1903 there were printed 10,000 copies, and in 1904, 25,000. Two years later the latter figure doubled itself, and in the year following it was quadrupled, while in 1908 the circulation amounted to 150,000 copies. This year a competent valuator has appraised the copy-right at £10,000. It is interesting on looking over some of the back numbers to notice how completely Disraeli's reproach of the authors for neglecting the Printers' Pension Corporation has been wiped out. The quality of the contributions has been a good average, although often the better work was associated with the obscurer name, while the quantity has been such that time and again the editor has had to hold over good matter and to deplore that the book was not constructed "on the consecring principle." Readers, in future will not have an opportunity of admiring Mr. Spottiswoode's resourcefulness in ever varying the principle on which he arranged his matter without either effecting incongruous collocations of picture and letterpress or making order of insertion also order of precedence, for authors and artists are to be paid for their contributions and the editor will have a free hand.

THE FIRM OF SMITH ELDER.

It may be stated that the firm of Smith, Elder, and Company is now in its third generation. The late George Smith, of National Biography fame, was the son of the founder of the house, and as a young man in the fifties he called in a kinsman, the late Mr. Henry S. King to assist him as partner. Mr. Henry S. King was a retail bookseller in Brighton: his place of business was the well-known shop of Treacher's at the corner of East-street. The business house of Smith, Elder, and Company was in Cornhill and carried on the work of banking and Indian commission agents and publishing. At a later date the two partners in the firm agreed to separate: George Smith took the publishing department, transferring it to the present house in Pall-mall Henry S. King carrying on the Indian banking business in the old house in Cornhill, from which house the magazine of that name was first published. After the lapse of an agreed period Henry S. King started publishing again from the Cornhill house. The business growing, he moved into Patermoster row at one time Mr. Elexander Strahan, joined him in the editorial and publishing departments also the late Mr. Kegan Paul formerly clergyman of the Church of England, being his reader. At a later date he transferred the publishing business to Mr. Kegan Paul, and Mr. Trench, son of the late Archbishop of Dublin, joined him as partner at a later date, and again moved to Patermoster-square. As may be remembered, the firm was amalgamated with the house of Trubner and George Redway and made into a limited liability company.

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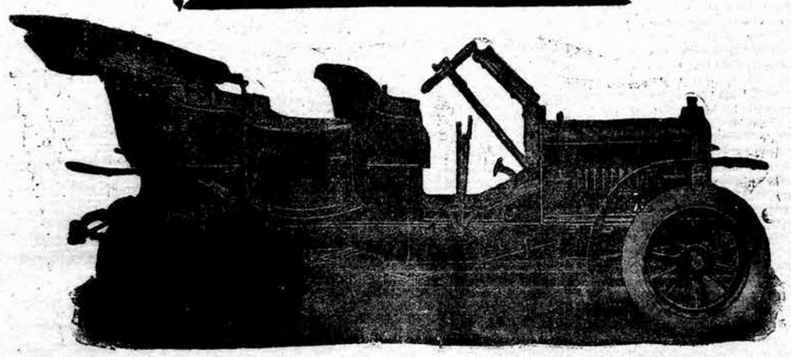

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